

WANTS: 1 CENT WORD ISSUE
The Colonist

The Daily Colonist.

WELLINGTON COLLIERIES
COAL
Hall, Goepel & Company
Telephone 83
100 Government Street

VOL. LXXX--NO. 91

VICTORIA, B. C. WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 28 1898

FORTY-FIRST YEAR

SEE THE NEW GOODS!!!

We have now on exhibition the largest stock of fine leather goods ever shown in British Columbia.
Purses, Card Cases, Letter Books, Etc.
Fine leathers beautifully mounted in sterling silver and gold, at prices ranging from \$1.00 to \$20.00 each. These goods are the best values we can obtain; all hand-made and stitched with silk.
The Jewelers,
Challoner, Mitchell & Co., 47 Government Street

SAUCE

Montserrat Lime-Fruit Juice Sauce,
THE CHEAPEST AND BEST.

Cases, 2 Doz. Pints, and 3 Doz. Half Pints.

HUDSON'S BAY COY

KLONDIKE OUTFITTING

WILSON BROTHERS
Wholesale Grocers

Have the largest and best selected stock in the city of PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, TOOLS, COOKING UTENSILS, ETC. We have had large experience as to what goods are required and how to pack them so that they may arrive at their destination in good order.

76 and 79, 80 Wharf St., Victoria, B.C.

TEA

In stock that will at all times prove pleasing to our customers is no small task. We have succeeded by thoroughly testing all brands offered and through careful blending have produced a Tea which surpasses in strength, in fragrance and flavor anything offered at the price. This is our famous New Season's Ceylon Tea absolutely pure and full flavored. Delightful, refreshing and invigorating.

E. J. Saunders & Co.
39-41 Johnson St., Victoria, B.C.

YORK COUNTY LOAN & SAVINGS CO.

Incorporated 1891.
HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO
BRANCH OFFICE, 35 YATES ST.
Subscribed Capital \$3,000,000.00
Paid Up Capital, Dec. 30, '97, \$469,109.92
HUNTER & OLIVER, Solicitors
A. J. WRIGHT, Superintendent Branch Office, Victoria
E. W. DRAKE, Provincial Manager

Klondike Information Bureau.
W. WALLACE GRIME & CO.

Real Estate, Mining Shipping and Customs Brokers, Commission and General Insurance Agents, 64 Yates Street, Victoria, B.C.
Telephone 43

AUCTION

Furniture and Effects

Under instructions from several consignees, I will sell at

2 P. M. THURSDAY, SEPT 29

At 133 Government street, corner

Pandora.

Large collection of Furniture, etc., viz.: 15 1/2 and full size Bedsteads and Bed Sets, Woven Wire, Hair and Box Mattresses, 1 Domestic and 1 Singer and 1 Davis Sewing Machine, Carpets, Squares, Brussels and Tapestry, and a full assortment of useful household articles, 7 Cook Stoves and 19 Heaters, etc., etc. Terms cash.

W. JONES, Auctioneer.

Open Day and Night. Telephone 420.

---J. E. PAINTER---

Wood cut to any required length by electric machinery.

Wood and Coal at Current Prices

TRUCK AND DRAY WORK DONE.

Office: 25 Cormorant street; Res: 17 Pine street, Victoria West, VICTORIA, B. C.

Mrs. WELCH-Spiritual business medium: psychometric readings of photos and mineral. Hotel Brunswick Parlors, 1-2 Reading, B.C.

OUR ISLAND HAY cannot be beaten; all kinds of feed at lowest prices; truck and lumber wagon for sale, cheap. Hartman & Co.

HIGH LIFE

CIGARETTES

Are, without doubt, in quality and price..... The Very Best Made

At E. A. Morris'



Headquarters for

MINERS' SUPPLIES

SIMON LEISER & CO.

Victoria, B.C.



DID YOU OBSERVE

The very creditable crossing at the City Hall? Not a kick in the Council. That's right. Let brotherly love continue.

Deviled Grabs - 15c. tin
Mustard Sardines, 2 tins - 25c
Spiced Sardines, 2 tins - 25c
Kackerel Soured - 25c
Tomato Sauce - 25c
Potted Meats (assorted) - 10c
Owl Condensed Milk, 3 for 25c
Morgan's Eagle Oysters.

Dixie H. Ross & Co

STOCKS FOR SALE.

Alberni Cons. wanted. 10c.
Iron Colt 10c.
Giant 74c.
Iron Mask 72c.
Virginia 72c.
Homestake 4c.
Monte Christo 25c.
Dardanelles 5c.
Dundee 35c.
Noble Five 17c.
Good Hope 24c.
Deer Park 24c.
Gopher 44c.
St. Elmo 54c.
Golden Eagle 78c.

Quotations for other stocks to be had on application at our office. List your stocks with us as we are in daily communication by wire with Toronto, Montreal, Spokane, Kossland and other outside cities.

MONEY TO LOAN.

On first mortgage on Victoria real estate by the Yorkshire Guarantee & Securities Corporation and by The Dominion Permanent Loan Co.

FINE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

Mr. Hedley Chapman's residence on Dallas road, either with or without the furniture. Open to an offer.

LOTS FOR SALE.

Two lots on Dallas road.....\$700 each
Two lots on Boyd street.....\$700 each
Corner lot Dallas road.....\$300
Lots on Alhambra street.....\$250 each
Two lots on Shewee street.....\$350 each

HOUSES FOR SALE.

In all parts of the city from \$500 to \$50,000; call to examine our list before purchasing.

FARMS FOR SALE.

One hundred and thirty-nine acres at Cowichan, 7-roomed modern house and out-buildings, clearing of 40 acres. Call at our office for further particulars.

A. W. MOORE & CO.,

Stock Brokers and Real Estate Agents.

80 Government street.

Hotel Dawson

Strictly First-Class.

Rates from \$1 a day up.

Yates Street, opp. Fire Hall.

M. WHITE, Proprietress.

AUCTION SALE

At 91 Fort St.

RALPH CHURTON

Is instructed to sell on

Friday, Sept. 30, at 2 p.m.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

Comprising Walnut Extension Table, Cheval Glass, Secretary Writing Desk, Bedsteads and Bedding, Bureaus, Mirrors, Carpets, Stove, Copper Kettle, Brass Preserving Pan, New Lace Curtains, Blankets; also a very fine collection of valuable Old China and Engravings.
On view morning of sale.

HIYU POTLATCH!

Everything in Sight in Pacific Northwest Given Away by Canadian Commissioners at the Quebec Conference.

American Contention as to Alaskan Boundary Submitted to and the Seals Thrown In.

One Little Strip at Head of Lynn Canal to Be Exempted From the Wholesale Surrender in Prospect.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

QUEBEC, Sept. 27.—British Columbia's contention regarding the Alaska boundary is not to be pressed.

The Canadian Commissioners are going to concede that the boundary line under the treaty follows the sinuosity of the Coast where the mountains are more than ten marine leagues therefrom.

But as compensation for giving up her national rights to seal in Behring Sea, Canada is to be given the right of access to the Yukon country at the head of Lynn Canal, and either Dyea or Skagway will be placed under British administration.

The international commissioners will decide the question themselves, they not desiring its reference to another tribunal.

TORNADO IN ONTARIO.

Little Towns of Merritt and St. Catharines in Its Path of Destruction.

Several Lives Lost, Great Buildings Wrecked and Other Property Destroyed.

A Boy Carried Aloft by Whirlwind and Landed Without Serious Injury.

(Special to The Colonist.)

Toronto, Sept. 27.—Full details of yesterday's cyclone at St. Catharines and Merritt are to hand. The killed are: Clara O'Neill, employee of the Lincoln Paper Mills.

Mrs. John Bickley, struck dead on the sidewalk by falling walls.

Mr. Frank Moffatt, killed in school house.

James McCarthy and Maude O'Neill, employees of the Lincoln mills, who have died of injuries.

In Merrittville not a building is left in the tornado's path. The wind first struck the Lincoln Paper Mills, unroofing the building. The power house of the Acetylene Gas company was knocked completely out of shape. Then in turn two stores, two houses and their outbuildings were levelled to the ground in less time than it takes to write it.

The Orange hall was blown down and the roof was taken off the school house. St. James' church and the Presbyterian church were demolished. Farther still several more houses were wrecked.

Forty children were in the school when the storm came, but the teacher, Miss Ida Smith, got them out in time to save most of them from serious harm, Frank Moffatt being the only child killed.

The house of Walter Elkins on St. David's road, was struck and completely demolished, and the old Elkins' children cut completely in two. Another child was badly hurt.

Miss Julia Elliott, an employee of the Lincoln paper works, fell down a flight of stairs and was badly injured.

Chas. Murray and Edward Doyle, also employees of the mill, were hurt. Doyle was severely cut on the head and face, received a severe scalp wound. A young son of David Ramsay was scooped up by the whirlwind and carried clear over the Lincoln Paper Mills and deposited in a field beyond. Bruised shoulders, however, were the only injuries he sustained. Mr. and Mrs. John McCausland, living on the town line, were driving

home together when the storm caught and carried them some distance from the road. Both were injured.

Mrs. Jas. Bradley, of Merritt, was buried under a mass of debris and badly hurt.

Among the seriously injured are Jennie Nester and Rex Bradley, Lincoln mill hands. The slightly injured include S. Smith and four of his family, Arthur Bradley, store clerk; C. Murray, Ed. Doyle, railway clerk, and Bessie Kerr. Will Watson had both legs broken.

In St. Catharines there are no deaths, so far as known. The storm left a well defined track of destruction behind it. The western arch of the City hall was blown into the gun sheds, carrying with it and pulling down the roof of the building. Crookshank's large barn was unroofed, and the roof of a boarding house was carried 100 yards off. A large chimney was blown over on the Collegiate Institute, crashing through the roof into the class room beneath. The street car tracks and sidewalks were turned up and dozens of other buildings were partly destroyed or reduced to kindling wood.

Merritt, Sept. 27.—Hundreds of people thronged the streets to-day to discuss yesterday's catastrophe. The village presents a sight long to be remembered. Not even the oldest inhabitants can remember anything so awful in its scope, as the storm that rained nearly a quarter of the taxable property in the village. Even yet it is almost impossible to estimate with any degree of accuracy the damage which was done. The inhabitants are in a state of intense excitement and are endeavoring to clear the debris which blocks the roads. In most cases where property was touched by the wind its destruction was complete.

London, Sept. 27.—A detailed description of yesterday's disaster at Merritt says: A most exciting and pitiable scene of disaster was witnessed at the school house, the roof of which was taken completely off by the wind. Forty pupils were in the building when the storm broke, but the presence of mind of the teacher, Miss Ida Smith, undoubtedly saved the lives of many of them, which would otherwise have been lost. When she saw the tornado coming Miss Smith got her pupils out of the building and bade them scatter for their lives. The little ones met in every direction, but even then they were overtaken and struck by the flying timbers of the roof, which fell in great masses all about them. Others ran homeward as quickly as they could, and by good fortune escaped death, which threatened them on every side. Those who had been struck lay under piles of splintered wood unable to extricate themselves and crying in fright or on account of injuries.

Frankie Moore was the only child killed outright, being found pinned beneath the timbers of the fallen roof. Beside her lay Lettie Kerr, with a broken leg (Continued on page 2.)

INVESTIGATION AT LAST

Chief Government Organ Admits That Yukon Scandals Cannot Be Pooched.

Not Sole Concern of Mr. Sifton or Colleagues, But Involves Honor of Dominion.

Necessary to Show World That Canada Is Honest as Well as Enterprising.

(Special to The Colonist.)

Toronto, Sept. 27.—The Globe on the Yukon administration says: "The most familiar charge, that of favoritism in registration, implies an entire disregard for the regulations in force.

"A charge made in the Kingston Whig by Rev. D. Gardiner is to the effect that when application for registration is made officials send out Mounted Police to ascertain if the claim is rich, in the meantime denying registration on some pretext. If found valuable prior registration is granted, some favorite official sharing in the proceeds of the fraud.

"The charge of collecting fees for prompt delivery of letters is a serious one, although the amounts involved may be infinitely less than for recording claims.

"Justice to the officials demands that the matter be thoroughly investigated. It is not the sole concern of Hon. Mr. Sifton, nor of the Ottawa ministry; it involves the honor of the Dominion. The eyes of the world are on Canada, and it is necessary to show the world that Canada is honest as well as enterprising.

"Let every one who feels aggrieved or wronged be given to understand that complaints will be thoroughly investigated and every doubt and suspicion regarding the Yukon administration will be cleared away."

Governor Brady, of Alaska, has returned to Skagway from an official trip to the Pribiloff Islands and other points. Speaking of the Aleutian islands, he says: "They are destined to become the home of countless herds of cattle and sheep. One of the islands has not a stick of timber on it, but is covered all over with a luxuriant growth of grass, affording the finest kind of pasture land for cattle and stock."

AUCTION

Under chattel mortgage and distress for rent, at

HARDAKER'S AUCTION ROOMS

77, 79 and 81 Douglas Street,

On Friday, Sept. 30, at 2 p.m.

Large quantity of valuable

Household Furniture and Effects

Particulars Thursday.

W. T. HARDAKER, Auctioneer.

SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS for 100 lbs. potatoes; come and see samples of that fine clover hay; prices will surprise you. Sylvester Feed Co., Ltd., City Market, Telephone 413.

ATHLETE AND

SWEET CAPORAL

10 CENTS

PER PACKET.

CIGARETTES

LEADING TOBACCONIST

H. L. SALMON'S,

Salmon Block, Victoria, B. C.

WOMAN DOCTOR DID IT

Arrest in Liverpool of Suspect in the Case of the Bridgeport Mystery.

Flight by Steamer From Montreal Only to Land in Arms of Police.

Liverpool, Sept. 27.—Detectives awaited the arrival here this morning of the steamer Vancouver, from Montreal, and upon the landing of her passengers followed a woman who came ashore from the steamer. The officers maintain strict secrecy regarding this person, refusing to give her name or discuss the case, beyond saying that she is suspected of murder in Canada. The woman boarded a train for London. Inspector Lamont following her in the next compartment, with instructions to arrest her if she went to a house which the Canadian police had informed the English authorities would probably be the destination of the murderess.

It has been reported in New York that a woman known as Dr. Nancy Guilford, of Bridgeport, Conn., has been arrested in Liverpool, charged with being concerned in the murder of Dr. Nancy Guild, of Southington, Conn., whose body, cut in several pieces, was found some time ago in the Yellow Mill pond near Bridgeport.

Stamford, Conn., Sept. 27.—State Attorney Samuel Fessenden was seen this afternoon, and asked if he had any information that would confirm the reported arrest at Liverpool of Dr. Nancy Guilford, who is wanted for alleged connection with the dismemberment of Emma Gill's body and other serious charges in connection with the death of the young girl. Fessenden said he had received a telegram from Liverpool, announcing that a person answering the description of Mrs. Dr. Guilford had left the steamer Vancouver upon its arrival at Liverpool this morning, and had gone to London, under police surveillance. Mr. Fessenden immediately communicated with Governor Cook, and on his request the Governor asked the state department at Washington to request the United States embassy at London to provide the provisional arrest, until the proper papers could reach there. Mr. Fessenden said he had since learned that the state department had cabled London, as requested. The state attorney said that, from information placed in his hands by the detectives he has had at work on the case, he believed that the woman under surveillance in London is Dr. Nancy Guilford.

ANARCHY IN CUBA.

The Conditions Worse Than Ever Since Spain Withholds Her Military Influence.

Santiago de Cuba, Sept. 27.—Senior Bigny, one of the largest sugar planters in Cuba, who has arrived here from Manzanillo, reports the conditions there to be worse than ever. The insurgents, he asserts, refuse to grant permission for the carrying on of work on the plantations, and the Spanish officials decline to furnish protection to those desiring to work.

Senior Bigny declares that since the cessation of hostilities the insurgents have confiscated his provisions and destroyed a number of valuable pastures, and have cut up his fields, torn and trampled his crops, and broken glasses worth \$500 each. They are encamped in numbers at the sea town of Camaguey, where they compel small vessels which fall into their hands to hoist the Cuban flag.

William Stakeham, before the war an American consul at Manzanillo, paid a visit to General Wood. He recounted many lawless acts on the part of the insurgents, who, he declares, demand tribute from everyone, and threaten confiscation of the property of merchants and planters. Many persons say that recognition of the Cubans is not granted because the bandits make work and property impossible. There is a general feeling of alarm in Manzanillo at the departure of the Spanish troops, and American soldiers are anxiously awaited.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

Public Health Association in Session.—Another Race For Lucrative Office.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) Ottawa, Sept. 27.—To-day the Public Health Association met in a committee room of the House of Commons. The formal opening meeting took place in the city hall to-night at 8 o'clock, Sheriff Sweetland presiding. Addresses of welcome were delivered by Hon. Sydney Fisher, Sir James Grant, Mayor Bingham and others, after which Dr. Lindsay, president of the association, delivered his annual address. There are 200 delegates present, and the convention will last out the week.

D. C. Fraser and James McMullen, M. P.'s, are already mentioned as aspirants to the lieutenant-governorship of the Northwest Territories.

METHODIST MISSIONS.

The Board Makes Appropriations for Work at Home and Abroad.

Toronto, Sept. 27.—(Special.)—The Methodist mission board sat until late last night considering the following distribution:

Japan, \$20,763.16; West China, \$9,552. Indian work—Toronto conference, \$2,716; Hamilton conference, \$2,270; Ontario conference, \$4,020; Bay of Quinte conference, \$1,325; Montreal conference, \$2,466; Manitoba and Northwest Territories conference, \$15,250; British Columbia conference, \$2,076.

Chinese mission, British Columbia, \$4,224; French, \$6,252; miscellaneous, \$80,474; domestic missions, \$85,534; total foreign and domestic mission, \$255,275.16.

The Northumberland Fusiliers have been ordered to sail for Crete on October 3. This will increase the British force in Crete to a full brigade.

All wool serge suits, \$5, upwards; English Tweed suits, \$6.75 upwards. B. Williams & Co.

Karl's Clover Root Tea for Constipation is the Best and if after using it you don't get any more, return the package and get your money. Sold by Cyrus B. Jones.

TORNADO IN ONTARIO.

Continued from Page One.

and screaming piteously. She was rescued with difficulty by many willing hands and taken to the hospital, while the body of her little companion was removed from beneath its fatal burden.

Soon there were many people on the scene anxious to help, or half crazed with anxiety for her little ones, and the relief was great when it was found that the list of casualties was no greater, as it had been feared that many of the children had perished. Mrs. John Bickley was killed while running along a sidewalk at a point where the destruction was greatest. She was evidently hit by flying timber or bricks.

Hundreds of people watched the funnel-shaped monster travelling over the canal and over Merrittion, where its funnel end could be seen licking up in force and scattering destruction broadcast. It scooped up the water out of the canal as it passed over, and its movements made it appear as a thing of life. It could be seen sending down its slender tentacles as it carried on its awful work to movable things on the ground beneath. Merrittion shows the terrible awfulness of the storm.

St. Catharines, Sept. 27.—James McCartney and Maude E. O'Neill, both of Lincoln Mills, have died of injuries received in the disaster here. On Monday, N. Y., Sept. 27.—The tornado which wrought such terrible havoc across the border in St. Catharines and Merrittion, struck this city with terrible force at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The amount of damage done will exceed \$100,000, many people are homeless and several now under care of physicians. Count Von Munster collapsed into a faint, a prey to violent feelings, reproaching M. Casimir Perier with having dishonored him in the eyes of the Emperor.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

Does Not Expect to Visit the Pacific Coast and Declines Montreal Hospitality.

Toronto, Sept. 26.—(Special.)—Mr. Chamberlain has written declaring his intention to visit Toronto.

To an invitation to accept a banquet recently sent by the Montreal Board of Trade, the Colonial Secretary replied from "The Farm, Danvers, Centre, Mass., on Sept. 16 as follows: "Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 14th instant, and beg to convey to the council of the Montreal Board of Trade my high appreciation of their kind invitation. "My visit to this side of the Atlantic will, unfortunately, be a short one, and as it has been undertaken entirely for rest and to see relations in the United States, fear that it will not be possible for me to accept any public engagements.

"I have no expectation of being able on this occasion to go to the Pacific Coast, and am compelled with much regret to decline the hospitality so generously offered by your board.

"Believe me, yours very faithfully, "J. CHAMBERLAIN." The Boston dispatch upon which the Montreal Board of Trade acted, represented Mr. Chamberlain as saying: "We shall enjoy an extended tour of the United States first, making San Francisco our destination in the republic. Thence we shall go to Victoria and Vancouver, and from those cities to the Kootenay country, of which England is beginning to hear so much. There is a general impression that British Columbia is to be another Transvaal—Oh, not politically," he said, with a twinkle in his eyes, "and I am anxious to see that mining region."

MARINES FROM HALIFAX.

Two Large Parties Coming to This Station—Heavy Passenger Traffic Ending Low Rates.

Winnipeg, Sept. 26.—(Special.)—A detachment of marines 25 strong will leave for Victoria on the 30th. About the same time 140 marines will leave Halifax for the Pacific coast on another naval train.

This evening's express from the East was in three sections, and was sent to the Coast in two sections, including four tourist and three first-class sleeping cars, filled to their capacity. The passengers were mostly for Pacific coast points.

Montreal, Sept. 26.—(Special.)—The restoration of transcontinental passenger service, initiated by the C. P. R. through abandonment of its claim for a differential, went into effect yesterday. As already announced, the rates are practically the same as they were before the rate war commenced.

SHORT DESPATCHES.

The British steamer Grelauds, Capt. Couillard, from Harbor Grace for Montreal, has arrived at St. John's, Nfld., with her machinery disabled.

The Cairo correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "Major Mauchaud has been killed in conversation that the arrival of General Kitchener saved him from annihilation by the dervishes."

The British barkentine Blanche Currie, Captain Jones, from Plymouth, has arrived at St. John's, Nfld., after a tempestuous passage. For six weeks the ship has been in the hands of the dervishes, and her crew and those on board never expected to see land again. Her entire upper works are a complete wreck.

The British fleet has left Ta-Ku, proceeding for Wei-hai-wei. Vice-Admiral Seymour, commanding the China station, has returned to Chefoo. It is rumored that the designs of the Dowager Empress have been entirely successful.

Twenty of the most prominent professional cyclists in the East, including Bald, Cooper, Macfarland and others, have sent a telegram to Frank H. Scerif, of San Francisco, asking that the California protested cycling clubs assume control of the petitioners' racing movements by extending the club's scope to Eastern territory and appointing Walter Wilson, of Buffalo, their Eastern representative.

London, Sept. 27.—The London Times from Pekin says: "Su-Yun-Yi, the negotiator of the Gerard convention of 1895, who was subsequently dismissed at the instance of Great Britain for breach of faith, has just been restored to membership in the Taung-ti-yuen."

The Americans now hold four-fifths of the island of Porto Rico. The Spanish are retreating upon San Juan from all directions, and the American troops are moving up. Some slight disturbances have occurred at Barrios and Pajardo, but their seriousness has been exaggerated. The Spanish force of 42,000 men on the island is the largest in the entire command, 2,600 men, 400 of whom are suffering from typhoid fever.

FRENCH OFFICIAL RASCALITY.

Story That Casimir Perier Resigned the Presidency to Appease German Wrath at Mail Robbery.

London, Sept. 27.—The Daily News this morning commences the publication of a series of articles on the Dreyfus affair. To-day's article concerns the resignation of Mr. Casimir Perier, of the French presidency, which it describes as a strange and sad story. The article says: "The persons in the secret are the Kaiser, Count Von Munster, M. Dupuy, M. Hanotaux, M. Merle, Gen. Bois-deffre, Col. Schwarzkoppen, Count Esterhazy and the late Col. Henri."

"In December, 1894, a detailed report of the Dreyfus affair, which Count Von Munster sent by the usual courier to the Kaiser, was intercepted and photographed by the French frontier. Not it reached the Emperor without delay a few days later. This fact became known to the information bureau at Berlin and Germany ordered Count Von Munster to demand his passports, for the offence was regarded as a robbery and an offence to the Emperor. When Count Von Munster made this demand at the Palace of Elysee, President Casimir Perier became overwhelmed with the suddenness of the revelation. In an extraordinary scene he gave his word of honor in repudiating all connection with the French foreign office. Yet it reached the Emperor without delay a few days later. This fact became known to the information bureau at Berlin and Germany ordered Count Von Munster to demand his passports, for the offence was regarded as a robbery and an offence to the Emperor. 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DAWSON OFFICIALDOM.

Mr. Sinclair of This City Tells of the Difficulty of Recording Claims.

Story of the Luck of a Young German—John Speed's Investments.

The difficulty of getting claims officially recorded at Dawson has brought H. Sinclair, of James Bay home from the Yukon country, where he has been mining with considerable success for the last sixteen months. He was among those to arrive by the Danube yesterday morning, and the same reason that he gives for his return probably explains also the home-coming of Robert Hannah, of North Wellington, the owner of several gold claims on Skookum Gulch. Both spent several days at Dawson, endeavoring to get record of their claims, but were unable to get into the office, and had finally to abandon the trial. The officials, to quote Mr. Sinclair, have no more idea of business than a Chinese laborer, and treat him as such. Hannah more especially—with the utmost contempt and unfairness. It cost \$12 a day waiting for justice, and failing to get satisfaction after a dreary attempt, Mr. Hannah returned to Skookum where he worked out claim he had been unable to record, finding that after all it was practically worthless. Then he went up into the benches above the creek, and with Mr. Sinclair staked a double claim which they started to work in March and afterwards succeeded in obtaining record of. Hannah's claim alone sank to a depth of fifty-five feet without getting bedrock; he then took a young Englishman into partnership and the two working together took it down an additional seven feet, the dirt at this depth yielding as high as \$6 to the pan. It was too late in the season, however, to more than prospect the claim, and a part interest was subsequently disposed of for \$3,000.

A remarkable story of luck is told by Mr. Sinclair concerning a young German named "Bilby" Deterich, who located on one of the richest claims on Skookum and sold it for the very modest sum of \$3,000. The claim was sold again soon afterwards for \$15,000 and "Bilby" was given the "laugh." He was, however, hard run for provisions, but not discouraged. Settling again on a claim on French Gulch he a few months ago, after paying royalties and all other expenses divided \$40,000 with a partner. Mr. Sinclair had a claim on Skookum creek, two claims from discovery, and secured dirt paying \$1 to the pan. John Speed, of Victoria, has a claim adjoining his which he sold lately for \$500. This was the second claim Mr. Speed sold during the year, the first on Hunker having brought him \$1,200. "The Yukon is a good country," said Mr. Sinclair, "there are two great dangers in the prosperity of the place. One is that there is no open and closed season as in British Columbia where a development work for three months of the year has to be done. In the Yukon, however, the claim is what is called 'hot' all the year, and a preference is made at putting in this three months' work on the claims. The other danger is that of the recording of claims."

IS WELL SATISFIED.

Mr. William Bateman Speaks of the Klondike Gold Fields.

One of the largest outfits and stocks purchased in Victoria last winter by men bound for the Yukon valley was that taken by the Oak Lake trading company, commanded by a number of Manitobans, the leading spirit in the company being Mr. William Bateman. Mr. Bateman returned yesterday on the Danube, having waited at Dawson for the Yukoner, desiring to return with Captain Irving, with whom he was working on the Islander, the first of the last. From all accounts the company have done very well. They took in a large stock of groceries, cigars and liquors and being one of the first to reach Dawson, secured good prices for their goods. They invested money in the country and will turn to look after their interests. Mr. Bateman has a very high opinion of the Yukon valley. Of course, he says, many soreheads are coming out and damning the country, but you meet that class everywhere. The country is very rich and new discoveries are being made all the time. There is a big supply of provisions in Dawson. Mr. Bateman says, and even if the 70 steamers passed by the Yukoner do not make the trip, there will be more than sufficient for the winter. Early in the spring everything brought high prices, but now affairs are settling down to a normal basis.

Mr. Bateman declined to discuss the charges against the Yukon officials, beyond saying that up to the time he left no definite charge had been made against Mr. Pavett, the gold commissioner. The royalty, however, he says, will be removed, and in fact he was rather surprised to hear that Commissioner Ogilvie had not been instructed to remove it. Mr. Bateman, who is a Liberal and one of the chief supporters of Hon. Mr. Sifton in Manitoba, expressed himself as rather dissatisfied at the action of the government in insisting upon the collection of the 10 per cent. royalty.

FOOTBALL.

The Columbia Association Football club held its annual general meeting last night in the Y. M. C. A. hall. Among the business transacted was the election of officers for the ensuing season. The club also decided to enter the intermediate league, their prospects for the coming season being very bright. The following are the officers elected: Captain, C. Berkley; vice-captain, E. Burns, secretary-treasurer, D. Hunter.

THE WINTER'S WORK.

Operations in the Klondike for Another Season—Miners Perfect Organization.

Dawson City papers of September 7 announce that the season's work has already commenced on various creeks, and burning and sinking to the bedrock will now engage the attention of the workers for the cold months. Enough laborers are now available for the development of every one of the many streams and gulches prospected during the past summer, and a double or trebled output next year is consequently looked for—if the new commissioner redeems the faith expressed in him, and secures rational modification of the governing regulations. The miners have perfected a strong organization, and will take an energetic opportunity of explaining their grievances, intentions and wishes to Mr. Ogilvie.

FOR THE NORTH.

The Queen City Takes a Party North to Examine the Boscowitz.

On the steamer Queen City, which left for Naas river last evening, were Capt. Warren and a party of surveyors, who, as previously stated, are going north for the purpose of examining the hull of the steamer Barbara Boscowitz, with a view to raising her. Included in the party were W. Walker and Driver McHardy. The Queen City, on her return trip, will have a full cargo of salmon.

"OTTO" IS THE CULPRIT. Collector A. R. Milne has been notified by Rear Admiral Pailleur of the schooner Otto's seizure for a contravention of the Behring Sea Award act of 1894, and the Crown attorneys have been instructed to take immediate action against her. The schooner has not yet arrived, but as soon as she does, Collector Milne will tie her up and take charge of the equipment, skins and vessel.

LIGHTLY LADEN. The steamer Amur was not very heavily laden when leaving for the North last evening. She will call at Vancouver, however, and there taken on additional passengers and freight, but even then her load will be comparatively light. Judge Dugan will be among the passengers to embark at Vancouver, while among those leaving here was the new postmaster for Dawson.

"LEANDER" GOES TO COMOX. H. M. S. Leander will sail to-day for Comox, to remain away five weeks. In her absence the Sparrowhawk will carry her mail North at regular intervals, the little vessel in consideration of great speed being splendidly adapted for despatch purposes.

THE "HORSAS" ASHORE. News was received yesterday that the steamer Horsa had struck the sand beach at the mouth of the Fraser, en route to Steveston from Victoria. She was heavily laden with salmon and was drawing 14 feet of water. Although the position is none too pleasant, her owner does not regard it as dangerous, the worst to be dreaded being heavy wind. If she does not float with high tide, she will be lightened and when the cargo is taken out she will only draw eight feet.

MARINE NOTES. One of the salmon fleet, the ship Ilaia, arrived in the Royal Roads from Dutch Harbor yesterday afternoon, whither she had taken a cargo of cod. Steamer Cottage City is due from the North and the City of Topeka is scheduled to sail for Alaskan points late to-night. The new tug Pilot was formally registered yesterday. The Pilot's tonnage is 148 tons as against the registered 150 tons of the tug Lorne.

ENTERED. Str. Islander from Vancouver. Str. City of Kingston from Port Townsend. Str. Oscar from Nanaimo. Str. R. P. Rithet from New Westminster. Str. Garland from Port Angeles.

CLEARED. Str. Islander to Vancouver. Str. City of Kingston for Port Townsend. Str. R. P. Rithet for New Westminster. Str. Garland for Port Angeles.

FASTEST ON RECORD.

Yukoner Makes Round Trip From St. Michael to Dawson in Thirty Days.

The steamer Samoa which arrived at Seattle on Friday evening reported that the steamer Danube had arrived at St. Michael on September 13, with a large number of passengers. The Yukoner, C. P. N. company's river steamer having brought 275 down the river. The Yukoner is said to have made the fastest round trip from St. Michael to Dawson in the history of that traffic. She made the journey in thirty days, taking fourteen days to go to Dawson, seven days returning and including nine days lying at the Klondike metropolis. Capt. Irving took her up the canal, where she will spend the winter.

There were 200 people at St. Michael when the Samoa left and 2,000 more are expected to come down the river.

COWICHAN. Duncan, Sept. 26.—John Hall, of Chemainus, charged on Saturday last before H. O. Wellburn and W. R. Robertson, J.P.'s, with entering a dwelling house at Chemainus in the night time, was committed for trial at Nanaimo.

The Cowichan Agricultural Society will hold their thirtieth annual show on the 30th instant, and 1st prize has been improved list of prizes has been issued and a bumper show is expected. A long list of foot races and sports is also arranged for the Saturday.

PROHIBITION MEETING.

Two Gatherings Last Night and a Big Final Effort This Evening.

Hon. T. R. Black, of New Brunswick, occupied the chair at the prohibition meeting last night in the A. O. U. W. hall and opened the proceedings with a short account of the temperance work in his own province.

Miss Murett followed dealing with the question of "Compensation." She argued that the saloon interfered with the liberty of the people by depreciating the value of property, by increasing taxation and by endangering the lives of others through the drink which was sold. Genuine liberty was the protection of the many from the oppression of the few and the saloon keeper could not demand compensation as he only took out his license for a year and therefore had no vested right.

Rev. Ralph W. Trotter made an appeal to the people present to vote for prohibition to-morrow and said the temperance people were not afraid to pay a little more in taxes if only the land is cleared from the curse of strong drink and from the troubling system. Out at Saanich last night Rev. Dr. Lucas spoke to a large gathering, Dr. Lewis Hall presiding.

PERSONAL.

Miss McDonald, of Comox, is visiting in this city. Dr. J. H. Wilson, of Vancouver, is visiting in this city. G. A. Huff, of Alberni, returned from the mainland yesterday evening. Rev. Canon Padden, returned from a visit to Wellington and Nanaimo. Elias Rogers, of the Board of Trade of the Pacific Coast.

Captain J. S. Gibson came down from Chemainus yesterday and is at the Hotel Victoria. Hon. J. Fred Hume, wife and family and Miss A. M. Irvine arrived last evening from Nelson. J. H. Post and his brother, Dr. W. V. Post, both of Fresno, Cal., arrived from Vancouver yesterday evening.

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CARTER'S
LITTLE LIVER PILLS

CURE
Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK
Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in the treatment of constipation, indigestion, and all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

HEAD
Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not extend here and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE
Is the bane of so many lives that there is where others do not. Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. Invaluable to all who are afflicted with any of the above troubles. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.
Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

Annual Sales over 6,000,000 Boxes

BEECHAM'S
PILLS

FOR BILIOUS AND NERVOUS DISORDERS such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.
BEECHAM'S PILLS, taken as directed, will quickly restore females to complete health. They promptly remove all obstructions or irregularities of the system and cure Sick Headache. For a

Weak Stomach
Impaired Digestion
Disordered Liver
In Men, Women or Children
Beecham's Pills are
Without a Rival

And have the
LARGEST SALE
of any Pat. Med. in the World.
at all Drug Stores.

"BANDY LIST"
—OF—
VICTORIA FIRMS.

BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS.
M. R. SMITH & Co., Victoria, B.C., Manufacturers of all kinds of Plain and Fancy Biscuits and Cakes.

BOOK EXCHANGE.
CASHMORE'S, 103 Douglas street; buy and exchange all kinds of books and novels.

DRAYMAN.
JOSEPH HANEY, Truck and Drayman—Office 26 Yates street; telephone 110. Super for street; Telephone 171.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS & EMBALMERS.
CHAS. HAYWARD, 52 Government street.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS.
R. LITTLE—Paints, varnishes, etc. Window glass and wall paper.

HARDWARE.
E. G. PRIOR CO.—Hardware and Agricultural Implements. Cor. Johnson and Government.

HOTELS.
OCCIDENTAL—\$1 to \$1.50 per day. Under management of Walter Porter.

DOMINION—Popular prices; all comforts at highest price hotels. Free bus; meals 25 cents.

QUEEN'S—Am. and Europ. plan, cor. Store and Johnson streets. J. C. Voss, Prop.

LIVERY AND TRANSFERS.
VICTORIA TRANS. CO., 21 Broughton st.—Largest stock of horses, carriages, etc. for hire.

VICTORIA TRUCK AND DRAY CO.—Telephone 13.

MINING BROKERS.
BEN WILLIAMS & CO., 44 Fort St., mining brokers and operators. Stocks and shares sold on commission. Correspondence solicited.

C. P. N. CO. Ltd

STEAMSHIP
"Princess Louise"
(Foot, Master.)

Carrying Her Majesty's mails, will leave Turner, Beaton & Co.'s wharf for

NAAS AND WAY PORTS
On Sunday, Sept. 25, and from Vancouver at 12 noon on Sept. 26.

For freight or passage apply at the office of company, 64 Wharf street, Victoria, B.C. The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notice.

JOHN IRVING, Manager.

C. P. N. Co., Limited.
Steamer

DANUBE
Will leave Turner, Beaton & Co.'s wharf for

DYER, SKAGWAY, JUNEAU, WRANGEL and Way Ports.

Connecting with Bennett Lake and Klondike navigation steamers Flora, Nora and Ora. Leaving every third day for Dawson. Saturday, Oct. 1st, and from Vancouver at 12 noon on October 2nd.

For freight or passage apply at the office of company, 64 Wharf street, Victoria, B.C. The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notice.

JOHN IRVING, Manager.

Esquimalt-Nanaimo Ry.

NORTH BOUND		SOUTH BOUND	
No. 4	No. 3	No. 4	No. 3
Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily
Effective	Effective	Effective	Effective
March 28, 1898	March 28, 1898	March 28, 1898	March 28, 1898
a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
9:00	4:00	12:07	8:00
9:30	4:30	11:37	7:30
10:13	5:19	10:42	6:34
10:58	5:58	10:04	5:58
p.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.
12:20	7:16	Nanaimo	8:16
12:45	7:35	Wellington	8:25

Reduced rates to and from all points on Saturdays and Sundays.
For rates and all information apply to company's offices.
GEO. L. COURTNEY, A. DUNSMUIR, President.

"S.S. AUSTRALIA" sails for Honolulu Wednesday, October 19th, at 2 p.m.

"S.S. AUSTRALIA" sails for Honolulu and Auckland via Honolulu and Auckland, leaving for Sydney, Wednesday, Oct. 19th at 2 p.m.

Line to Coogardie, Victoria, via Melbourne, and to Cape Town, S. Africa.
J. D. SPRUELL & SONS, Agents, San Francisco.

HONOLULU U. S. A.
The Superb Ocean Liner

Carrying the U. S. Mails.
Will sail for

Honolulu, about October 1st

For every 25 days thereafter.
And freight or passage apply to Great Northern Ticket Office, 10 Government street, J. H. Rogers, agent.

Note.—In order to give passengers an opportunity to visit the active volcano of Kilauea, the steamer will stop at Hilo both going and returning.

NOTICE.
The annual general meeting of the stockholders of the company will be held at the company's office, Victoria, on Wednesday, the 5th day of October next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

CHAS. E. POOLEY, Secretary.
Victoria, 31st August, 1898.

LAND REGISTRY ACT.

In the matter of the application of Lionel Barnett Joseph and Josephus Barnett Joseph, formerly of Victoria, but now of London, England, for a Certificate of Indefeasible Title to Victoria Town Lots Nos. one hundred and nine (109), one hundred and ten (110), one hundred and eleven (111), one hundred and thirteen (139), two hundred and eighty-one (281), three hundred and eighty-seven (387), four hundred and eighty-eight (488), four hundred and eighty-nine (489), four hundred and ninety (490), four hundred and ninety-one (491), four hundred and ninety-two (492), four hundred and ninety-three (493), four hundred and ninety-four (494), four hundred and ninety-five (495), four hundred and ninety-six (496), four hundred and ninety-seven (497), four hundred and ninety-eight (498), four hundred and ninety-nine (499), and all that piece or parcel of land situate in Esquimalt District, being portion of Suburban Lot Forty (40), on the Official Map of said District, containing 561 links from the meandering northerly corner of said lot, thence running westerly along the northerly line of the said lot to the northwesterly corner thereof, thence at right angles southerly ten chains and a half to the southwesterly corner of the said lot, thence at right angles easterly to a point ninety-one links distant from the southwesterly corner of the said lot, thence at right angles northerly to the place of beginning, and which said piece of land contains three acres one rod and thirteen perches, more or less.

Notice is hereby given that it is my intention to issue a Certificate of Indefeasible Title to the above lands to Lionel Barnett Joseph and Josephus Barnett Joseph on the first day of October next, unless in the meantime a valid objection thereto be made to me in writing by some person having an estate or interest therein, or in some part thereof.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Deputy Registrar-General.
Land Registry Office, Victoria, B.C.
June 20th, 1898.

S. S. "GUTHRIE"

will sail to
Shoal Bay, Rivers Inlet,
Skeena River, Wrangell,
Skagway and way ports
on the

4th and 10th of EVERY MONTH
From Porter's Wharf.

For rates and particulars apply to
HALL, GOEPPEL & CO.,
Agents, Victoria.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY CO.

NOTICE
The advertised year and conditions for acquiring the surface rights of mineral claims having expired on June 1st.

PROSPECTORS AND MINERS
can still make arrangements for acquiring the same by personal or written application to the Company's Land Office, Victoria.

LEONARD H. SOLLEY,
Land Commissioner.
Victoria, B. C. June, 1898.

Pacific Coast Steamship Co.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO
The Company's elegant steamships Queen, Walla Walla and Umatilla, carrying H. M. mails, leave Victoria, 8 p.m. Sept. 1, 11, 16, 21, 26, Oct. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, Nov. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, Dec. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 1898.

Leave San Francisco for Victoria, B.C. 10 a.m. Sept. 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28, 30, Nov. 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, and every fifth day thereafter.

FOR ALASKA
The elegant steamships Cottage City, City of Topeka, and Alaska leave

B. C. p.m., Sept. 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27, Oct. 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, Nov. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, and every fifth day thereafter.
For further information obtain folder. The company reserves the right to change without previous notice steamers, sailing dates and hours of sailing.

W. P. RITHEG & CO., Supts., Seattle.
GODDARD, PERKINS & CO., General Agents, San Francisco.

SPOKANE FALLS & NORTHERN.
Nelson & Fort Sheppard, Red Mountain Rys

The Only All-Rail Route, without change of cars between Spokane, Rossland and Nelson. Also between Nelson and Rossland.

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY:
Leave 7:00 a.m. Spokane 7:00 p.m. Arrive 10:50 a.m. Rossland 3:25 p.m. 8:00 a.m. Nelson 5:20 p.m.

Close connection at Spokane with steamer for Kootenai and all Kootenai Lake Points. Passengers for Kettle River and Boundary creek connect at Marcus with stage daily.

GUTHRIE
FOR ALASKA
Washington & Alaska S.S. Co.

The Company's Elegant
S.S. City of Seattle

The favorite passenger steamer will leave Victoria, B. C., on her regular run for Vancouver, B. C.,

Wrangell, Juneau, Skagway, Dyer, Etc

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 2nd, at 7 A.M.
and every 12 days thereafter.

For freight and passage and all information address
DODWELL, CARLILL & CO.,
64 GOVERNMENT STREET,
VICTORIA, B. C.

C. P. NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED
WHARF ST., VICTORIA.

TIME TABLE, No. 36.
Takes effect September 1st, 1898.

VANCOUVER ROUTE.
Victoria to Vancouver—Daily, except Monday, at 1 o'clock.
Vancouver to Victoria—Daily, except Monday, at 1:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C. P. R. No. 1 train.

NEW WESTMINSTER ROUTE.
Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner and Lulu Island—Sunday at 23 o'clock; Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 o'clock. Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C. P. R. train No. 2 going East Monday.

For Plummer Pass—Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 o'clock.
For Moresby and Pender Islands—Friday at 7 o'clock.
Leave New Westminster for Victoria—Monday at 11 a.m.; Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.
For Plummer Pass—Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.
For Moresby and Moresby Islands—Thursday at 7 o'clock.

NORTHERN ROUTE.
Steamships of this company will leave for Port Simpson and intermediate ports, via Vancouver, the 10th, 20th, 30th each month at 8 o'clock. And for Skidgate on 10th of each month.

BARCLAY SOUND ROUTE.
Steamer Villapa leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound Ports the 1st, 7th, 14th and 20th of each month, extending latter trips to Quatsino and Cape Scott.

The Colonist.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1898.

Published by
The Colonist Printing & Publishing Co.,

Limited Liability.

27 Broad Street, Victoria, B.C.

W. H. ELLIS, Manager.

IN LIEU OF SEALING.

We desire once more to say on behalf of the people of Victoria and Vancouver Island, that compensation to the sealers for the loss of capital invested in the sealing business will not be a sufficient recompense for the abolition of the industry. Whether this point has been brought prominently before the notice of the British commissioners we have no means of knowing. It certainly does not appear to have impressed itself upon the Eastern press, which speaks of the abolition of pelagic sealing as something that can be adjusted easily enough if the men who own the schooners are made whole for the loss on their investments.

The point to be kept to the front is that if the right to take seals is surrendered one of the sources of Vancouver Island's prosperity will be taken away and a large number of people will be deprived of a means of earning a livelihood. We suggest that there should be public compensation in addition to private compensation, and this ought to take such a form that it will aid in the industrial or commercial importance of the Island.

Several methods may be mentioned in which this can be done. One of them is the expenditure by the Dominion of money to open the Island to settlement. This might take the form of a railway subsidy. Another is the establishment of better communication between the Island and the Mainland. The present arrangement is very unsatisfactory. What is needed is such a service that a man can go to Vancouver and back during the same day and vice versa. A 4-hour service would enable this to be done. By it a man could leave Victoria at, say, 8 a.m., reach Vancouver at noon, and by leaving there on his return trip at 2 p.m. reach home by 6 o'clock. This could be done by means of a 20-knot steamer plying between some point near Chemainus and Vancouver. The steamer could leave Vancouver at say 7 a.m. and would arrive in time to connect with the train from Victoria. Passengers from Vancouver could return to that city by the afternoon trip of the boat.

An arrangement of this kind would completely revolutionize the business relations of the two cities and be an excellent thing for both. In connection with such a service there ought to be a ferry service for the conveyance of freight cars, which would thus be brought into the city without breaking bulk.

Only a small annual subsidy would be necessary to secure a service of this kind, and its establishment would do a great deal towards compensating the people of Vancouver Island for the loss of the sealing industry. We hope our representatives in parliament will urge it upon the attention of the federal government.

MUNICIPAL MATTERS.

We hope the property owners and taxpayers of Victoria are turning their attention to municipal politics more closely than they have hitherto done, judging from the manner in which the affairs of the city have been carried on. To find fault is one of the easiest things in the world. The Colonist is disposed to think that the present and previous city councils have done as well as the members thereof know. Serious errors of judgment have been made, and on more than one occasion there has been reason to think that personal or other improper motives have warped the judgment of aldermen, but we believe the general desire has been to do what seemed right. Where the trouble came in has been that the majority of the aldermen either have not known what was right or have not known how to set about to do it.

Good men, the very best available men, are needed in the city council, and they ought to be men who have some idea of how things are carried on in other cities. The services of such people can only be secured when the people who are interested make up their minds to elect them. We are all agreed that things are not satisfactory in Victoria. The majority of us would not know how to go about rectifying grievances, but the case is surely not beyond remedy. Three matters call especially for attention at this time—the condition of the streets, the fire department and the water supply for domestic purposes. If these do not receive attention at an early day, every interest in the city will suffer. The carrying out of a proper policy on these subjects means that a large sum of money must be expended. When it was proposed last year to lay out \$100,000 on the streets, the by-law was defeated, and most people said that the reason was the unwillingness of the taxpayers to trust so much money in the hands of an incompetent council. If this was the reason, we ought to have seen an effort made to get a better council for this year; but so little confidence had the taxpayers in the new body that when they were asked to entrust them with \$15,000 to expend in fixing up the water-works reservoir, they declined to do so.

Things cannot go on this way indefinitely. If the taxpayers cannot trust the council with the expenditure of money for needed objects, why do they not or-

ganize and choose men whom they can trust? It is senseless to find fault, and then sit down with folded hands and make no effort at reform. No more time should be lost in getting ready for the next civic election. Let us have the best city council we can get, and let 1899 be marked by a new departure in municipal affairs. There is a good deal to do in order to get ready for the opening of the next century.

THE SCHOOL MUDDLE.

To most people it would seem as if there must have been some way by which the deadlock between the city council and the school board could have been avoided. The Colonist has already explained how the disagreement between the two bodies came about, and there is no need just now to go over the ground again, although its full discussion will be necessary later. At present we think the main thing for all parties concerned to endeavor to do is to so arrange that the school service will not be interrupted. It is idle to say that the people of Victoria cannot afford to have good schools. One thing the city council ought to bear in mind, namely, that if the law gives the school board power to determine the amount that shall be expended, the council has only to find the money. They have nothing to do with the wisdom or expediency of such an arrangement.

RESPONSIBILITY OF NEWSPAPERS.

Some attention is being given to what is called the responsibility of newspapers, which really means their right to criticize public men or deal with matters that are primarily of private concern. The question is of no great importance in Canada, for the journalist who cannot deal with the questions of the day, without rendering himself liable to the provisions of the criminal law, had better select some other occupation.

The law of Canada defines a defamatory libel to be "matter, published without legal justification or excuse, likely to injure the reputation of any person by exposing him to hatred, contempt or ridicule, or designed to insult the person to whom it is published." If such matter is published by invitation of the party defamed, or if publication is made under belief that the matter is true and is necessary to refute some defamatory statement, or if it is of matter occurring in a court of justice, in parliament or a public meeting, it is not a libel. Neither is fair comment upon public men a libel, nor is the publication of matter in good faith and to redress a wrong, or a reply to an injury which the person making it has a right to make a libel, and the fact that defamatory matter is true and that its publication will be for the public benefit form a good defense to a prosecution. We think that these provisions furnish an adequate protection to respectable newspapers from prosecution for criminal libel.

As to civil actions for damages, it is very hard to know where to draw the line. We have not observed any disposition on the part of Canadian judges and juries to bear unduly hard upon newspapers, and we are inclined to favor very considerable strictness in this regard. Newspaper proprietors ought to be given to understand that they cannot, by giving the charge or their properties into the hands of irresponsible employees escape the consequences of the publication of matter calculated to do injury to their fellow subjects. It is sometimes the case that men of means and apparent respectability place reckless and unprincipled men in a position to vilify political opponents through the public press. All respectable journalists would be glad to see this thing prevented.

There is another class of published matter for which a civil action lies, namely statements made in the ordinary course of printing the news of the day. Experience shows that very little danger is to be apprehended from this cause by careful newspaper men. The news gathered by the press associations cannot be verified by each newspaper editor, but in this case the news agency is usually able and ready to protect its patrons from any loss that they may sustain in consequence of the publication of false statements. In respect to local news or that furnished by the paper's own correspondents, the care exercised in getting matter and the guarded manner in which statements admitting of doubt are printed are usually sufficient protection to the public, the individual immediately concerned and the newspaper. The general public has a very inadequate idea of the care exercised in a well-conducted newspaper to avoid the publication of false statements. An impression prevails that to hear a piece of news is all a reporter asks, and that it is forthwith printed. The fact of the matter is that the greatest care is always taken to verify statements of a personal character and that quite as much news of this character is "killed" because it cannot be verified as is published. If after every care has been exercised to get the truth about a matter of public interest, some one is injured by its publication, we think most juries would be disposed to deal reasonably with a newspaper in awarding damages. No newspaper would ask to be relieved of all liability for having in point of fact done actual injury to a person by the publication of untrue statements, however unwittingly.

On the whole we think that newspaper proprietors and editors have no cause to complain of the law of criminal or civil libel as it stands in Canada. Further laxity would be full of danger. The law is meant as a check upon unprincipled and careless men, and these would be prompt to take a base advantage of any action by the legislature in the direction of giving newspapers any greater latitude than they now enjoy.

SYNTHETIC CHEMISTRY.

Some scientific people have been calculating the length of time mankind can reckon upon raising sufficient crops to keep them alive, and have reached the conclusion that the middle of the next century will be the extreme limit because all the fertile soil will then be in cultivation and therefore that it is highly necessary to look around for some other means of providing food. We are not greatly disturbed at the apparent nearness of the date, because such calculations have usually a very weak spot in them. Agriculture is only in its infancy, although it is as old as the race itself. In France every acre produces enough to support an individual, that is on the average of cultivated and pasture land. In the United States eight acres are required, and a little less is called for in Canada. Closer cultivation and the use of ensilage for cattle instead of pasturage will vastly increase the ability of the land to support people. The economical use of land is almost an untold problem outside of China, Japan and a few portions of Europe.

But if our scientific people have been in a hurry to fix the date of when the race will produce less than it needs, they have been prompt to suggest a remedy, and this lies in the artificial production of food products. Artificial albumen has been produced in chemical laboratories, and with this beginning no good reason exists why artificial food products of all kinds may not be turned out to order. Some of us who have lived in large cities are already familiar with what may be called artificial milk, but this is not the kind which the chemists propose to produce. Their will be as good as the best yield of the highest priced Jersey cow. Their artificial beefsteak will be equal to the best porthouse cut from the finest stall-fed steer. Their butter will be gilt-edged. They claim also that there will be no microbes in the new food. Let no one imagine that this is not seriously meant, for it is. Modern chemistry claims to be able to take elementary materials and do with them what plants and animals do, that is convert them into food products.

In this connection an interesting thing may be mentioned. So far as we can judge, everything we eat has at some stage passed through the vegetable condition. Nature is the greatest of all chemists. She selects from the atmosphere what she needs to make food for man and beast, and puts it through her wonderful processes. The chemists claim that they can dispense with Nature. Since they have learned to solidify air and even pure oxygen, they see no reason why they should not do everything with the atmosphere that plants are able to do. They claim that they will be able to take the nitrogen and the carbon contained in the air and convert it directly into what is not simply something like, but is albumen, which not only looks as if it would support life, but actually will support it. There is nothing much more remarkable than this.

EAST KOOTENAY.

The wealth of East Kootenay is only imperfectly known. Rossland and Slokan have hitherto attracted so much attention that people have not paid the more easterly section of the province the attention which it deserves. This was in part due to the lack of means of communication, but chiefly, we think, to the operation of the above mentioned cause. Yet of the two regions there was until a few years ago greater cause to expect development in the eastern than in the western.

The opening of the Crow's Nest railway for traffic will stimulate the exploration of the former, and we look with confidence for great development there. There is no use in attempting to make comparisons. In fact it would be hopeless to do so, for no one can measure the possible wealth of West Kootenay. Its progress has hardly fairly begun. But if it keeps ahead of what East Kootenay promises to be like it will be a wonder indeed.

Many prophecies were made a couple of years ago as to the future of this southeastern corner of British Columbia, and wise folks used to shake their heads over them as being wholly improbable. We do not believe there was the least exaggeration in them. We do not believe there is on the earth a richer mineral country than that comparatively small part of this province lying between the Okanagan on the west, and the Rockies on the east, the International boundary on the south and the main line of the C. P. R. on the north. We say comparatively small; but in point of fact it is a tolerably good sized piece of territory. It contains about 45,000 square miles, that is, as is as big as New Brunswick and Nova Scotia put together.

"Why has not American capital sought the rich regions of Central America and the tropical countries beyond?" This may seem a hard conundrum to the Philadelphia Press which propounds it, but to outsiders the answer that suggests itself is that both American capital and enterprise have had hitherto about all they could attend to at home. If not, why has so much foreign capital been imported?

It is worthy of mention that the Grand Jury, at the last assizes, urged the inspection of stationary and portable engines. The accident to Peter Grace shows the value of this presentment, and illustrates the mistake which many people make in supposing that Grand Juries are of no practical value.

The Free Press Bulletin, of Winnipeg, quotes Attorney-General Martin as saying that the latest judicial appointment in this province is one of the best the government ever made and will give universal satisfaction. Oh, Joseph.

Our Quebec despatch regarding the Alaskan boundary and the sealing rights, seems almost incredible, but coming as it does from a thoroughly trustworthy correspondent must be accepted as reliable. Further information as to the bargain in contemplation will be anxiously awaited.

THE TRADES CONGRESS.

Protest Against Prison Labor—Importation of Nova Scotians to British Columbia.

At the last day's session of the trades and labor congress at Montreal, a resolution, moved by P. C. Choteau and O. Belanger, was passed, condemning prison labor employed by the Dominion, Ontario and Quebec governments in competition with honest labor, and requesting the labor organizations to make all possible efforts to defeat such governments unless steps are taken to abolish prison labor. The speaker spoke of the evil complained of as existing in the province of Quebec owing to the competition of reformatory, penitentiary and charitable institutions which are exempt from taxation.

The question was further discussed on lines indicated by Delegates Watson, Fitzpatrick, of Montreal; Cowan, Small, Flett, Keyes, Wilks and others. Delegate Flett regarded the suggestion respecting colonization roads as impracticable, involving expense for penal vans, stations, numerous guards, etc. Delegate Keyes, of Montreal, wanted the motion to pass. He held that it was the political leaders in the move, moving them by offers of \$2.50 a day to enter into a contract to go West, where, on their arrival, they find that they have been deceived, and that their pay is really less than they had been receiving in the East.

After various objections had been raised, the motion was referred back to the committee for modification.

ALIEN LABOR LAW.

J. A. Flett moved, seconded by T. H. Fitzpatrick: "That it be an instruction to the executive of this congress to wait on the Canadian commissioners in session in the city of Quebec, expressing the views of this congress on the alien labor law of this country, as a measure entirely unsatisfactory to the working people of this country, and inoperative in its machinery and unsound in its principle, but that our desire is that a law be enacted preventing the importation into Canada of any person or persons under contract."

After a long discussion, the mover agreed to strike out from the motion the words "unsound by organized labor," and to substitute "unsound by the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada," and the motion as then amended was adopted.

ROYAL COMMISSION.

Parliament Buildings Inquiry—Further Adjourned Until Next Month.

Yesterday's sitting of the Royal Commission on the parliament buildings' expenditures was a short one, only one witness being examined before adjournment was reached. The next sitting was postponed until October 10 to afford time for the extension of the stenographer's notes and to allow people who may be interested in the proceedings to read all the evidence and be in a position, if they wish, to give evidence when the commission next meets.

Mr. J. McB. Smith, provincial auditor-general, was called to give evidence as to the payment of the amounts under inquiry to the Adams estate and to Richard Drake. He produced the vouchers for the payment of \$30,000 to the estate of F. Adams, and explained that the body of the document was in his handwriting—all but the signature and certificate. The authority he had for the drawing of this voucher was the order to the cashier on which the payment to Richard Drake was made of \$3,414.87 it was drawn under the instructions of the minister of finance, who certified to it.

This in effect was all the evidence that Mr. Smith was called upon to give, and Mr. Belyea then stated that he had written to both Mr. Turner and Mr. Martin that their names had been used in the evidence given before the commission and asking them to attend. He understood that the notes reached these gentlemen during the forenoon. The commissioner remarked that Mr. Turner and Mr. Martin should be in a position to see the whole of the evidence and indeed any one affected should also have this opportunity. Mr. Belyea agreed to this and it was decided that the official reporter's notes should be extended and the evidence placed in the Supreme court registrar's office, where any one might have access to it free of charge.

Mr. H. Dallas Helmcken, Q.C., who was present, though unofficially, said that this was just the suggestion he was going to make, and he hoped that a long enough adjournment would be given to allow any people interested to read the evidence.

The commissioner then adjourned the inquiry until October 10, at 11 a.m., and remarked that if any one wished to intervene to make a statement they would be at liberty to do so. However, he wished it understood that there would be no further adjournment unless for good reason as he wished to close the proceedings as soon as possible.

UP-TO-DATE FUN.

An Old Friend Revised.—Mary had a little mule, It followed her to school, The teacher, like a fool, Got behind the mule, And hit him with a rule, After that there was no school! —Port Hope Guide.

Meaneest On Record.—Willie—I think old Moneybags is the meaneest man I ever knew. Mills—What has he done? Willie—Bought for his daughter a musical parlor clock which plays "Home, Sweet Home" at 10 o'clock, "Framp, Framp, Framp" at 11 and "Johnny, Go Your Gun" at 10:30.—Jeweller's Weekly.

"Poor dear," said the widower after returning from the cemetery, "I dislike to say anything against her now that she is dead and buried, but nevertheless she drove me to drink."

"Well, perhaps she did and perhaps she didn't," snipped the woman who lived next door; "but I'm sure she couldn't have driven you to anything you would have liked better."—Chicago News.

"Is she very strong in her woman rights ideas?" "You can judge for yourself. She insists that that sliding lump in her husband's throat is an Eve's apple, instead of an Adam's apple."—Detroit Free Press.

"I suppose," said the beautiful but curious young thing to the conquered Spaniard, "that your defeat is very hard to bear?"

But he shook his head. "It is more profitable to be conquered by America than to fight for Spain," he said.—Chicago Post.

Teacher—And now can any little boy or girl tell me the names of the man who cried because he had no more worlds to conquer?

No response. "Can't any little boy or girl remember? Try and think. It begins with 'A.' Shril voice from back of room—I know! It's 'Alger'—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Jun Rey, chief of the Cherokees, is on his way to his Indian Territory home from Havana, where before the war he owned a large sugar plantation.

The heirs of the late Simon Hornshelm, of New Orleans, have given notice that they will donate, in memory of their father, the sum of \$50,000 to the Fisk Free and Public Library in that city.

The death of Wilford Woodruff, president and "prophet, seer and revelator" of the Church of Latter Day Saints, is causing much speculation in Mormondom as to who will be his successor. He was over 70 years old at the time of his death, and since his early manhood has been a pillar of strength.

DR. CHASE'S

Catarrh Cure



Cures Catarrh, Hay Fever, Ross Fever and all Head Colds. Give one blow with the Blower and the Powder is diffused, making a Sure and Permanent Cure.

PRICE WITH GLOWER 25 CENTS

REMOVAL

The office of J. D. Warren is moved from No. 16 Trench Alley to No. 36 Fort street.

HOTEL TO LET

California Hotel, Johnson street, with bar, billiard room and 28 bedrooms. Apply LOEWENBERG, HARRIS & CO.

MILLINERY OPENING

—on—

Tuesday, Sept. 27

and following days Miss Fowle (late Mrs. Whitlaw's, Fort street), will be showing the latest models in French millinery, with a choice assortment of superior quality Felt Walking Hats in all the new shades, also wings, velvets and jet trimmings.

CARD OF THANKS.

New Westminster, B. C., September 23, 1898.

Arthur Mallins, Resident Agent North British & Mer. Insurance Co., New Westminster, B. C.:

Dear Sir,—The following citizens of the city of New Westminster, B. C., suffering by the late disastrous conflagration, desire to express our appreciation of the prompt and satisfactory settlement of our claims (payable at par in New Westminster), on the North British & Mercantile Insurance Co. Our thanks are due to the officers of the company and to yourself for the kind treatment extended to all claimants. (Signed)

T. A. Muir & Co., Kwong On Woo & Co., A. Godfrey, A. E. Woods, E. J. Anderson, H. Ivall, M. Hayes, The Brackman & Ker Milling Co., Marshall Sinclair, The Sinclair Canning Co., Ltd., Western Fisheries & Trading Co., Ltd., G. T. Burnett, Mrs. Wm. Roe, D. Welsh, (Secretary Royal City Lodge, No. 13, I.O.O.F.), W. E. Fales, D. S. Curtis, E. K. Johnston & Co., Turner, Beeton & Co., Fred Jackson, Major & Pearson, Wm. H. Burns.

This company's loss in the New Westminster fire totals \$65,000. This old and reliable company has paid out large sums of money in conflagrations on this continent. In October last at Windsor, Nova Scotia, it paid losses aggregating \$50,000. In the Chicago fire its loss was \$1,200,000. St. John, N.B., \$900,000; in St. John's, Newfoundland, it paid out \$120,000. These severe tests prove the stability of the company and commends it to those who desire absolute security.

The resident agents in Victoria are Messrs. Turner, Beeton & Co.

Try RADNOR WATER

TURNER, BEETON & CO., Agents.

WILLS'S TOBACCOS.

.....Sole Agent.....

E. A. MORRIS

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Victoria, B.C.

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SMOKE CAPSTAN—COOL and COMFORTING.



THE VERY BEST FAMILY FLOUR

on the market. Hungarian—XXXX—Best Pastry—Strong Bakers.

MANUFACTURED BY OKANAGAN FLOUR MILL CO., LTD., ARMSTRONG, B. C.

TURNER, BEETON & CO.

AGENTS, VICTORIA, B. C.

Bank of British Columbia

(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1862.) CAPITAL (with power to increase) £600,000 \$2,020,000 RESERVE £100,000 \$480,000 HEAD OFFICE, 60 LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.

BRANCHES:

IN BRITISH COLUMBIA: Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster, Nanaimo, Kamloops, Nelson, Sandon.

IN THE UNITED STATES: San Francisco and Portland.

Agents and Correspondents—In Canada—Canadian Bank of Commerce, Merchants' Bank of Canada, The Montreal Bank, Imperial Bank of Canada, Bank of Nova Scotia and Union Bank of Canada. In United States—Canadian Bank of Commerce (Agency) New York; Bank of Nova Scotia, Chicago. In Australia and New Zealand—Bank of Australasia. In Honolulu—Bishop & Co.

CANADIAN-YUKON GOLD FIELDS

Drafts, Letters of Credit, Etc., issued direct on Dawson City.

Savings Bank Department

Deposits received from \$1 upwards, and interest allowed thereon. Deposited and every description of Banking Business transacted. Victoria, B. C., November, 1898. GEO. GILLESPIE, Manager.

PAINTS AND VARNISHES

The highest grade manufactured in this country bears the name of this Company as makers.

Jobbers grades not bearing the original maker's name are not guaranteed.

The CANADA PAINT CO., Ltd.

MONTREAL, TORONTO, VICTORIA

The only start-to-finish makers of paint materials in Canada.

FREE TRIP TO EUROPE

SAVE YOUR COUPONS ON ALL

AT ALL GROCERS Baking Powder Jelly " Extracts, etc.

PURE GOLD GOODS

Mackintoshes, Overcoats, Winter Suits

Largest Stock, Lowest Prices

.....New Fall Samples for Eastern Tailor-Made Suits Just to Hand.....

B. Williams & Co.

CLOTHIERS, HATTERS and OUTFITTERS, 97 JOHNSON ST., VICTORIA

FIRE INSURANCE

HEISTERMAN & CO.,
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THE LOCAL NEWS.

Fruit jars at Cheap-side.
Majestic Ranges at Cheap-side.
Carpenters' Tools at Cheap-side.
Use Blue Ribbon Extract of Vanilla.
Smoke Capstan—cool and comforting.
Everybody smokes the Nugget cigar.
Smoke Capstan—cool and comforting.
Bass' XXXX on draught at the Occidental.

Hotel Victoria, Victoria, strictly first-class. Rates \$2 upwards.

For the best and cheapest cakes in the city go to Lawrence's.

Fine upholstered goods in all the latest materials at Weller Bros.

McClary's Famous Stoves and Steel Ranges at Clarke & Pearson's.

Brass and iron bedsteads at Weller Bros. The largest stock on the Coast.

We have another line of tapestry, Brussels and Wilton squares. Weller Bros.

The Badminton, Vancouver; management, John Crodon. Strictly first-class. Rates, \$2 upwards.

Removed.—Dr. A. E. Verrinder, to the corner rooms, Five Sister block, entrance No. 13, over O.P.R. office.

We can supply you with all household necessities, at prices that will satisfy. Weller Bros.

Prof. Chas. Gartner, B.A. Vocal and instrumental music. Latest European methods. Studio, 55 Five Sisters block.

We have a few pieces of Japanese matting left, at 25 cents per yard; now is your chance. Weller Bros.

Babbling brooks, "Shady nooks," Guests in hammocks "reading books," "In the orchard," Davis', Saanich Road.

TALLY HO! TALLY HO! to hunters—for game locations, apply Stevens' Hotel and Tourists' Retreat, Prospect Lake District.

Something very stylish in Misses' and Children's Fall Hats and Bonnets. The Sterling, 88 Yates street.

Mrs. Hegg, late of New York, has full charge of our millinery department. The Sterling, 88 Yates street.

Cowichan Exhibition on Saturday: \$150 return, admission included—a trip well worth making.

Scholars—Second Drawing Book. First Copy Book, P. S. History of England and Canada, and Campbell's Atlas Geography. The Victoria Book & Stationery Co. (late Jamieson's).

Relics of the Stone Age.—Mr. James Lewis, one of the successful farmers of Gabriola island, while tilling his farm recently, came across a number of stone implements, which no doubt many decades ago were used by the Indians, says the Nanaimo Free Press. They consist of a stone chisel, two broken stone hammers, what looks like a stone file, an oval stone about the size of a medium potato and which was evidently attached to a stick or string of hide and used for the same purpose as a modern sling-shot. The specimens are on view at the Free Press office.

SPORTSMEN.

We have the finest line of hunting knives of best Sheffield make. Try our "Climax" razor; each one guaranteed, and will be changed if not satisfactory, at Fox's, 78 Government street.

PORTLAND EXPOSITION.

Only \$11.60, Victoria to Portland and return, for Portland Exposition. Tickets on sale Wednesday of each week, good to return following Sunday, giving three and a half days at Portland.
E. E. BLACKWOOD,
Agent N. P. Railway.

OKELL & MORRIS'

PRESERVES and
MARMALADES
Are the Purest and Best

Ask Your Grocer For

—B. C. BRAND—
Hams and Breakfast Bacon
And See That You Get It

Your Prescription will be prepared with.....
By Practical Dispensers at the Central Drug Store.
HALL CO., Dispensing Chemists, Talcott and Douglas.

AGAINST PROHIBITION.

It Would Injure Business, Cause Stagnation and Close the Good Hotels.

Opinions of Business Firms Interested in the Question Now Before the People.

With the object of obtaining the views of hotel men and business houses more directly interested in the matter, a number of leading firms and hotel proprietors were asked yesterday to state what, in their opinion, would be the general effect on the city should a prohibitory law be put in force. The opinions expressed are summed up in the short interviews which follow:

"What would the result be so far as we are concerned?"—Mr. Joseph Loewen, of the Victoria-Phoenix Brewing Co., repeated the question that had been asked him. "Why, in the first place, it would throw 25 hard-working men out of employment, depriving them of the opportunity to earn by honest effort the means of support for themselves and those dependent upon them. It would necessitate their leaving Victoria, with their families, and just so much the population contributing to the maintenance of the city, increasing proportionately the obligations upon the rest of the citizens. It would render valueless the costly property in which the stockholders of the company have invested their capital, and deprive them of their source of income. Compensation cannot constitute a fair settlement, for compensation would not be obtainable for the hardships and privations that would be entailed upon the workers through the cutting off of their source of bread-winning. And where would compensation be had for the loss to the city in useless property or the consequential depreciation in value of all other properties that would have to make up the lost revenue? So far as we are concerned, it would simply be cutting off a very considerable revenue to the city and to the business of the city, and at the same time sending from Victoria, to build up some other city, at our expense, probably, an appreciable portion of the wage-earning population."

"Though individually it would not matter to him if he never saw another drop of liquor, yet Mr. R. Seabrook, of R. P. Rithet & Co., Ltd., took the view that prohibition would not bring benefits to the people who were working for that principle. Of course, as he pointed out, the firm has a very extensive business in shipping, in groceries and in other lines, but, as he put it, "You cannot injure any one line of business without hurting all the city. Prohibition would strike the shipping business, a hard blow, and would stop a very large portion of the shipping now coming to Victoria. Every line of trade helped to foster other lines, but strike a blow at Victoria's shipping, and it meant stagnation in business, and the people who were now crying out for prohibition would find themselves without employment, just as well as the rest of the citizens. For his part, he could not see how any other result could follow."

Mr. J. H. Turner, head of the wholesale firm of Turner, Beeton & Co., expressed the view that to put prohibition in force would have a most prejudicial effect on property values and business in Victoria. "Victoria depends very largely on the shipping business for its prosperity, and it must be remembered that were it not for wines and liquors, which help to make up largely the freight of sailing ships from the old country, a very large amount of business would be lost. The shipping business would be lost, sailing vessels direct, because the freight is cheaper than that way that by rail across the continent, and were it not for this kind of cargo, there would be very much fewer charters. One of the chief industries here is the shipping trade, and to lessen the number of ships would mean to decrease the volume of the trade in outfitting vessels. It would be found that to injure the shipping industry meant to injure the city, and consequently property values would decline. It would injure the civic revenue also, for the amounts paid in for whole sale and retail licenses would be cut off."

The proprietor of the Dallas hotel, Mr. William Jensen, when asked what effect prohibition would have on his business, answered that it simply meant that he would step out of business, as without a bar a first-class hotel could not be run in Victoria. "Prohibition would be very detrimental to the city as a whole, and to the people here, travellers and tourist trade would fall away, and business would consequently suffer, and a large amount of unproductive property would be thrown on the market and help bring down the value of other property. Prohibition was not applicable to this country, and he could say, after living in the present system of licenses there was less crime in Victoria, though a sea-port town, than in any other place of the same size on the continent."

"What would this town do without good accommodation for travellers?" asked Mr. J. A. Firth, of the Mount Baker hotel, when called upon for his opinion on the effect he thought prohibition would have on the city. "People who are travelling want comfortable accommodation at hotels and that is certainly what they will not get if prohibition comes. I would be impossible to carry on a first class hotel without a bar, and consequently I should simply close up my hotel and go out of the business, and so would every other first class hotel. Prohibition would simply kill the town, for without good hotels tourists would not come here and that would affect all classes of business. Take for example the amount of money the hotels spend among the various tradesmen of the city—all these businesses would suffer, the meat markets, furniture stores, groceries and other lines which do a large trade in supplying hotels. Everybody from hackmen and newsboys to the big wholesale houses, would suffer."

"If prohibition comes I might just as well close up," was the verdict of Mr. C. J. Harrison, manager of the Hotel Victoria. "It is impossible to carry on a first class hotel without a bar, as the bar revenue with the general receipts is required to enable us to carry on a good hotel. Then if hotels are poor, people will not come here; property will drop in value, and the town will be dead."

"A Useful Folder.—The Pacific Coast steamship company has just issued a new folder, which, besides containing the company's time tables, includes several splendid maps. There is one map of the coast from Victoria to San Diego, showing all the ports and cities for some distance inland. Then there is a map, on a smaller scale, showing the coast from Behring sea to Mexico; one of the British Columbia and Southern Alaska coast, including Vancouver and other islands, and smaller maps of the Gulf of Georgia, Puget Sound, San Francisco bay, Los Angeles and other places."

A Klondiker's Suggestion.—Mr. H. W. Perris, an arrival from Dawson by the Danube, proposes as a method of making the royalty more palatable to the Klondikers that one-half of the royalty should be expended in making roads through what is generally called the Klondike district, for, as is well known, some of the best claims are quite 50 miles away from Dawson, the trails between them and the town being very poor. Mr. Perris describes the sanitary condition of Dawson as very bad, with the attendant evils of fever and much sickness.

ARRIVED TO-DAY

A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF

Coats, Capes and Winter Dress Goods

.....AT.....

THE STERLING, 88, YATES STREET.

Mr. L. Pither, of the wholesale wine and liquor firm of Pither & Leiser, said that of course his firm was interested in not having prohibition here as it would kill their business, but the effects would be more far reaching and disastrous to the city. He predicted a drop in the value of property, especially hotel property in the city which would depreciate a hundred per cent. "This would seriously affect other branches of business and tourists would give Victoria the go by." Incidentally Mr. Pither mentioned another evil that would follow a prohibitory law. The hotels and bars of British Columbia are noted now for the fine class of liquors dispensed to the public, but with prohibition, there would be the smuggling in of inferior liquors to take the place of the legitimate trade that was killed, and the results would be anything but happy or beneficial.

While particularly pointing out that he did not seek to make the bar a leading feature of the hotel, but only kept it because the travelling public demanded the accommodation, Mr. Stephen Jones, proprietor of the Dominion hotel, said it was impossible to conduct a hotel successfully without a bar. "Temperance hotels were inferior and a failure everywhere. Victoria had perhaps for its size the best popular priced hotels in Canada, but they could not be run without bars. The travelling public had to be catered for, and just as soon as you cease to catch their tastes, the hotels had better close for they could not hope to succeed."

Readers and students of Swedenborg are invited to meet in the Dr. H. H. parlor, Victoria, on Sunday, October 2, at 3 p. m.

Foul Play Suspected.—At Seattle on Sunday last, an ex-Victorian named John McGregor, a brother of the late Dr. McGregor, city librarian, was instantly killed by falling to the pavement from the second story window of the Paris lodging house. Foul play is suspected.

Masonic Officers.—Columbia Royal Arch Chapter No. 120, A. F. and A. M., has chosen the following officers for the current term: First principle, J. J. Bealby; 2nd principle, Rob. Chipchase; 3rd principle, B. S. Heisterman; 1st soj., J. J. Randolph; 2nd soj., Chas. Macintosh; 3rd soj., A. G. McVish; treasurer, C. E. Renout; I. G., T. Cunliff; O. G., W. Trickey.

At His Old Tricks.—The old Chinaman Ah Fook, who has made a specialty of selling bad whiskey to Indians during several years past, committed a similar offence again on Saturday, and was arrested by Constable Campbell, of Esquimalt. The case was clear, and Magistrate E. Baynes need gave the offender two months at hard labor.

Back From Hop-picking.—Some forty-four British Columbia Indians returned yesterday from the season's hop-picking in the Washington fields. Pickers were scarce this season and good wages ruled, the growers being occasioned considerable loss and inconvenience through an epidemic of measles among the red people, no fewer than seven natives from this province dying.

Again Adjourned.—Although Albert Fries, whose absence from the city has caused the long delay in the trial of Belle Adams, on the charge of murdering Charles Kincaid, returned from the North on the Danube, the trial, which was set for yesterday, was adjourned for another week. This was at the request of Mr. G. E. Powell, who appeared for the defence, he pointing out that it would take that time to notify and collect his witnesses, it being well understood, when the Danube did not arrive on Monday, that the trial would not go on yesterday.

A Delayed Letter.—During the sitting of the commission yesterday, Mr. Belyea made the statement that he had written to Mr. Martin and Mr. Turner, informing them that the commission was going on, and that if they wished to appear they would be heard. He added that the letter to Mr. Turner, he understood, had reached that gentleman at the proper moment of fact, though Mr. Turner was in his office up to 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and Mr. Belyea's letter had not even then reached him.

Battalion Orders.—The following battalion orders have been issued by Lieutenant Gregory: "The annual drill of the first battalion for the year 1898-9 will begin on Monday, October 10. Advertising to the above order, officers commanding companies will issue orders for their respective companies. Capt. Munro is granted 14 days' leave of absence from September 15. During the absence of Capt. Munro, Lieut. Holmes will assume command of No. 1 company."

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AN OPEN LETTER

TO PROSPECTIVE INVESTORS IN...

Coats, Capes, Winter Dress Goods, Silks, Waterproofs, Etc., Etc., Etc.

J. HUTCHESON & CO.

THE WESTSIDE.

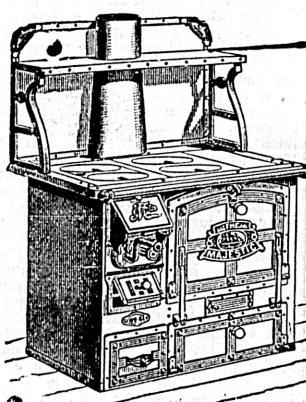
You, no doubt, have learned and heard, or will learn and hear, that our collections this season from the fashion centres of Europe supercede anything around town for newness and value. They have not been matched probably within your recollection. New goods now showing in profusion, fancy silks, mantles, golf capes and jerseys, flannelette underwear and a whole list of new goods, which our space will not permit of enumerating.

The Westside.

New Silver and Silver Plate

Good plate is a lasting possession which never wears or looks poor. Inferior goods of this kind are better unbought. We handle only the best wares that are made, and have just opened some new patterns in tea services, cutlery, cake baskets, &c.

C. E. Redfern, Established 1862 43 Govm't St.



The Majestic Range

Do you know anybody who has one? If so, see it; hear its praises. Then come to Cheap-side and buy one for yourself. It will bring peace to the home, comfort to the family, heat a bad case of home trouble, it will save you money. Where shall we come in? Why, we shall sell a dozen in your neighborhood. Sole agents—

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CHEAPSIDE,
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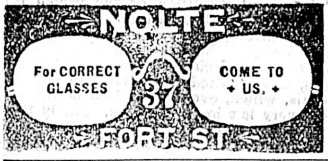
..Plebiscite Campaign..

OPEN-AIR MEETING at 7:30 p.m., corner of Yates and Douglas streets, for Rev. Dr. Spencer, of the First Baptist church, Bradford. A.O.U.W. HALL at 8:30 p.m. Speakers: Miss Murrett, of Australia, and Rev. Dr. Lucas. The band in attendance at both meetings. Discussion invited.

MR. HARRY M. FIELD

Of Leipzig, Germany
PIANO VIRTUOSO

Is prepared to receive Canadian and American pupils, 25 Grand Strasse, or Prof. Martin Krause, 20 Brandenburger Strasse.



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GRAPHOPHONES in handsome carrying cases; aluminum, graphite reproducer, horn and hearing tubes, \$15.00. A delight to every member of the household. Come! Hear it!
F. W. NOLTE, Agent,
37 Fort street.

YUKON MINERS

I am prepared to buy some good properties for any party who are unable to come out this spring. Parties wishing a claim or two should write me as early as possible, as I intend to leave in July to visit my family in Edmonton and to bring out my sons. Letters should be accompanied by draft on the American Commercial Co. or the North American Trading & Transportation Co. made in my favor. Being on the ground and having had some experience I am in a position to buy to advantage. Claims on unprospected properties can be bought for from one to five thousand which may be worth fifty thousand next fall. Will be in Victoria early in August and again about the 20th. Or any parties preferring a deposit amount in a Victoria bank and reserve the same and what amount they wish to pay for a claim, and I can bring out the bill of sale and records.
LOUIS COUTURE,
Dawson City, Yukon.
References—Lieut. Governor Dewdney, F. Oliver, M. P., Edmonton; Judge McGuire, Wm. J.

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Look Carefully Through This List:
Grenadine Muslins. Fancy Canvas.
Coin Spot " Venetian Stripes.
Fancy Figured " Tunis Silk.
Fancy " Cold " Striped Canvas.
Fine White " and a line of

Sample Pairs in Portiere Curtains

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The Largest and best appointed Undertaking Establishment in the Province

Remember when going North that the

Hotel Astoria

AT SKAGWAY,

Is the largest and best furnished Hotel in Alaska. Has steam heat, electric lights, bathroom, hot and cold water, call bells, etc. Reliable information as to freight and transportation furnished on application. Baggage stored free. Headquarters for Victoria & S. C. Travelers.

CRAMPTON & ARMANTROUT, Props.
Beds 50c. to \$1.50. No bunks.

"FOUR CROWN" SCOTCH WHISKY.

AGENTS

TURNER, BEETON & CO.

IN THE SOUDAN.

Pen-Pictures of the Khalifa and His People—Fall of Khartoum and the Murder of Gordon.

With the capture of Omdurman and Khartoum and the flight of Khalifa Abdullahi, the Egyptian Sudan has been freed from a sanguinary tyranny. The dervishes can never again harass the British and Egyptians on the Nile with their predatory raids, for their army has been wiped out, their black standard has been captured, and their leaders are destined to be fugitives until they become prisoners. At last the murder of Gordon is avenged, and the last of the Mohammedan strongholds in Africa is practically destroyed.

It was the information brought by Rudolf C. Slatin Pasha of the Khalifa and his followers that made the British resolve to send out the present expedition under Sir Herbert Kitchener for the reconquest of the Sudan and for the avenging of the death of Gordon. Slatin was loaded with favors by the Khedive, and went along with the expedition, attached to the intelligence department to meet once more the barbaric tyrant whose slave he had been. Perhaps no one knew more of the internal history of this country than Slatin Pasha, for he has witnessed the whole of that remarkable military movement which began nearly twenty years ago and resulted in the fall of Khartoum and the establishment of the Mahdi's power.

An Austrian by birth, he entered the Egyptian army in 1878, under the direction of General Gordon. He occupied a high position of authority until the Egyptian rule was overthrown; but during the memorable campaign which cost Gordon his life and excited so profound an interest throughout the world, he was captured. After spending months of imprisonment and enduring many hardships and indignities, he was forced to enter the Mahdi's service, and for a time was treated by him with the greatest show of confidence. Compelled nominally to adopt the religion of the Mohammedans, he was in all ways obliged to appear as one of themselves, and this he continued until 1895, when he made his escape under most romantic circumstances.

A few months later his account of his experiences was published under the title of "Fire and Sword in the Sudan," an English translation being by Major P. R. Wingate. Inasmuch as Sir Herbert Kitchener's brilliant victory has attracted the attention of the world to that country, Slatin Pasha's vivid story of his fourteen years' captivity, told in the volume published by Edwin Arnold, New York, has special interest, giving an idea of the despotic rule of Khalifa Abdullahi and of the wretchedness of the inhabitants under his merciless sway. Here is his account of the demoralized condition of the garrison at Khartoum when they were besieged by the dervishes and were anxiously awaiting reinforcements:

"Gordon had done his utmost to hold the town; he had made a paper currency; had distributed decorations and honors almost daily, in order to keep up the hearts of the garrison; and, in his position had become more desperate, he had made almost superhuman efforts to induce the troops to hold out; but despair had taken possession of them. What was the use of all these decorations now? what good would their ranks and honors be? Gordon's promises were no longer credited; if but one steamer with a few English officers had reached the Nile, the troops and inhabitants would have doubted no longer, and they would have been contented that Gordon's words were true. But what was the use of single-handed, and without the assistance of any European officers; it was impossible for him to look to everything, nor had he the means of seeing that his orders were carried out to his satisfaction."

Very slight resistance was made to the Mahdi's army when the attack was made on Khartoum, and most of the troops laid down their arms. Numbers of the Egyptians were massacred. Gordon's death is thus narrated:

"Once the line of the White Nile was crossed, the great mass of the enemy rushed toward the town. 'To the palace! to the church! was the cry, for it was here they expected to find the treasure and Gordon, who had so long defended the city against them, and had, up to that day, defied all their efforts. The palace servants, who lived in the basement, were instantly massacred; and Gordon himself, standing on the top of the steps leading to the divan, awaited the approach of the Arabs. Taking no notice of his question, 'Where is your master, the Mahdi?' the first man up the steps plunged his huge spear into his body; he fell forward on his face, without uttering a word. His murderers dragged him down the steps to the palace entrance; and here his head was cut off, and his body sent over to the Mahdi, at Omdurman, while his head was left to the mercy of those wild fanatics. Thousands of these inhuman creatures pressed forward merely to stain their swords and spears with his blood, and soon all that remained was a heap of mangled flesh. For a long time stains of blood marked the spot where this atrocity took place; and the steps, from top to bottom for weeks bore the same sad traces, until they were at last washed off, when the Khalifa decided to make the palace an abode for his former idol-future wives."

"When Gordon's head was brought to the Mahdi, he remarked he would have been better pleased had they taken him alive; for it was his intention to convert him, and then hand him over to the English government for Abdul Arabi Pasha, as he had hoped that the latter would have been of assistance to him in helping him to conquer Egypt. My own opinion, however, is that this regret on the part of the Mahdi was merely assumed; for had he expressed any wish that Gordon's life should be spared, no one would have dared to disobey his orders."

To Slatin Pasha, who was a captive at the time, the news of Gordon's death was communicated by two messengers bearing his head in a cup. The cruelties and atrocities perpetrated in the terrible massacre which followed Gordon's death are beyond description:

"Male and female slaves and young, good-looking women of the free tribes alone were spared; and if some others succeeded in escaping, they had only to thank a lucky chance which saved them from the merciless bloodshed of that awful day. Not a few resolved to put an end to their own lives; among these was Mohammed Pasha Hussein, the head of the finance, who, standing beside the dead bodies of his only daughter and her husband, was urged by some friends to fly with them and let them save him; but he refused. They tried to take him by force; but, in a loud voice, he heaped curses on the Mahdi and his followers, and some fanatics passing by soon despatched him. Several people were killed by their former servants, who, having previously joined the enemy, now acted as guides to the wild hordes thirsting for blood, plunder, and rapine."

"The fate of the survivors was not very much better:

When all the houses were occupied, the search for treasure began, and no excuse or denial was accepted; whoever was suspected of having concealed money (and the majority of the inhabitants had done so) was tortured until the secret was disclosed, or until he succeeded in convincing his tormentors that he had done nothing. Then without sparing of the lash, the unfortunate people were dragged until their flesh hung down in shreds from their bodies. Another torture was to tie men up by their thumbs to a beam, and leave them dangling in the air till they became unconscious, or two small parts of their bodies were subjected to a species of torture which it is impossible for me to describe here. Suffice it to say that the most appalling methods were resorted to in order to discover hidden treasure. Young women and girls only were exempted from these horrible tortures, for no other reason than that such atrocities might interfere in some manner with the object for which they had been reserved. All such were put aside for the harem of the Mahdi, who, on the actual day of the conquest, made his selections, and turned over the rejected women to his Khalifa and principal emirs. This picking and choosing continued for weeks together, until the households of these libidinous and inhuman scoundrels were stocked to overflowing with all the unfortunate youth and beauty of the fallen city."

The Mahdi's death was followed by the accession of Khalifa Abdullahi, who has just been defeated. He was, from the beginning, Slatin's real master, and it is into his administration that the book gives fullest insight. Of his appearance and personality the writer says: "He joined the Mahdi at the age of 35, and was then a slim and active, though powerfully built man; but lately he has become very stout, and his lightness of gait has long since disappeared. He is now 49 years of age, but looks considerably older, and the hair of his beard is almost white. At times the expression of his face is one of charming amiability, but more generally it is one of sternness, in which his tyranny and unscrupulous resolution are unmistakably written. He is rash and quick-tempered, acting often without a moment's consideration, and when in this mood even his own brother dares not approach him. His nature is suspicious, his degree of suspicion is very high, and his relatives and members of his household included. He admits that loyalty and fidelity are rare qualities, and that those who have to deal with him invariably conceal their real feelings in order to gain their own ends. He is most susceptible to flattery, and consequently receives an inordinate amount of praise. No one dares to speak to him without referring, in the most fulsome terms, to his wisdom, power, justice, generosity and truthfulness. He accepts this absurd adulation with the greatest pleasure and satisfaction; but woe to him who in the slightest degree offends his dignity. Abdullahi's pride and confidence in his own powers are indescribable. He firmly believes that he is capable of doing anything and everything; and, as he pretends to act under Divine inspiration, he never hesitates to appropriate the merits of others to his own. His character is a strange mixture of malice and cruelty. He delights to annoy and cause disappointment, and he is never happier than when he has brought people to complete destitution by confiscating their property, throwing them into chains, robbing families wholesale, seizing and executing all persons of position and influence, and reducing entire races to a condition of powerless impotence."

The Khalifa thought it incumbent on his position to maintain a large establishment, and as this was also in conformity with his own inclinations, he gradually became possessor of a harem of over 400 wives.

In accordance with the Mohammedan law, he had four legal wives, who belong to free tribes; but, being a lover of change, he never hesitated to divorce them at will, and take others in their place. The other women of the household consist, for the most part, of young girls, many of whom belong to tribes which have been forced to accept Mahdism, and whose husbands and fathers fought against him. They are, therefore, regarded as booty, and have only the rights and claims of concubines, or, in some cases, of slaves. This large assortment of ladies varies in color from light brown to the deepest black, and comprises almost every tribe in the Sudan.

"On one occasion, when he held an inspection of his entire household and makes use of such opportunities to rid himself of those of whom he is weary, in order to make room for new attractions. Those disposed of in this way he generally passes on to his near relatives, his special favorites, or his seraglio. The wife is Sahra, and belongs to his own tribe. She has shared with him from earliest days all his joys and sorrows, and is the mother of his oldest children, Osman and Kadja. During the early years of his reign he would only eat the simplest food, cooked by the four best servants. He considered, as a rule, merely of asida, roast meat and chickens; but as his household increased, he began to try the various sorts of cookery known to his new wives, many of whom were acquainted with the Turkish and Egyptian methods; and now, in place of the simple food, he indulges in far more luxurious fare, though to outward appearance he still pretends to lead a life of simplicity and abstinence."

"Abdullahi's dress consists of a jibba, made of superfine white cotton cloth with a colored border, loose cotton drawers, and on his head a beautifully made Mecca silk skull-cap, around which a small white turban is wound. Around his body a narrow strip of cotton, about five yards long, called wassan, is worn, and a light shawl of the same material is thrown across his shoulders. He formerly wore sandals, but latterly he has taken to wearing soft leather stockings, of a light-brown color, and yellow shoes. When walking, he carries a sword in his left hand, and in his right a beautifully worked Hadendoo spear, which he uses as a walking-stick. He is invariably accompanied by 12 or 15 little slaves as his personal attendants. Many of these are children of Abyssinian Christians seized by Abu Anga and Zeki Ummal. Their duty is to remain always near him, and act as his messengers to various parts of the town. They usher into his presence all visitors, and must be ready day and night to carry 17 orders. When they reach the rank of 18, they are drafted into the ranks of the harem, and their places are taken by others. The Khalifa thinks that by employing young boys his secrets

are less likely to be betrayed, and in this he is not far wrong, which one considers the extraordinary amount of bribery and corruption which prevails among the older classes. Within the house, into which these young boys are never admitted, he employs young eunuchs, who wait upon him, while the more advanced in age of this unfortunate class are relegated to the outer dependencies of the household. Even these juvenile domestics suffer considerable brutality at his hands. The slightest mistakes are punished by flogging, or the offenders are thrown into chains and starved. Utterly ignorant of reading and writing, the Khalifa orders all letters that arrive to be handed to secretaries, Abu al Gasem and Mudasser, who are obliged to explain the contents and write replies in accordance with the orders. These two individuals lead a wretched life, for they know that he will not forgive the slightest mistake, and should he have the least suspicion of their having revealed any of his secrets, even through carelessness, he would not hesitate to treat them as he treated their comrades, Ahmed and his four brothers, who, having been accused of communicating with the Ashraf, were executed."

Omdurman, the new city that he built on the Nile, opposite the ruins of Khartoum, which has just fallen, is described as follows:


Here he has centralized all power, stored up all ammunition, and gathered under his personal surveillance all those whom he suspects, obliging them to say the five prayers daily in his presence, and listen to his sermons. He has declared Omdurman to be the sacred city of the Mahdi. It is strange to think that ten years ago this great town was a little village, lying opposite to Khartoum, and inhabited by a few brigands. The town of Omdurman is built for the most part on fairly level ground, but here and there are a few small hills. The soil consists mostly of hard, red clay, and is very sticky, with occasional patches of sand. For his own convenience, the Khalifa has driven large, straight roads through various parts of the town, and to make way for these, numbers of houses were leveled, but no compensation was given to their owners. With the exception of the few broad roads, which the Khalifa has made for his own convenience, the only communications between the various quarters consist of narrow, winding lanes; and in all these the filth of the city is collected. Their wretched condition and the smells which emanate from these narrow by-paths are beyond description. Dead horses, camels, donkeys and goats block the way, and the foulest refuse lies scattered about. Before certain feast-days the Khalifa issues orders that the city is to be cleaned; but, beyond sweeping all these carcasses and refuse into corners, nothing further is done; and at the beginning of the rainy season, the air exhaled from these decaying rubbish-heaps generally produces some fatal epidemic, which sweeps off the inhabitants by hundreds."

The prison is situated in the southern-eastern quarter of the city, near the river, and is surrounded by a high wall. A gate, strongly guarded day and night by armed blacks, gives access to an inner court, in which several small mud and stone huts have been erected. During the daytime the unhappy prisoners, most of them heavily chained and manacled, lie about in the shade of the buildings. Complete silence prevails, broken only by the clanking of the chains, the hoarse orders of the hard-hearted warders, or the cries of some poor wretch who is being mercilessly flogged. Some of the prisoners have specially incurred the Khalifa's displeasure, and are loaded with heavier chains and manacles than the rest, and are interned in the small huts and debarred from all intercourse with their fellow-prisoners. They generally receive only sufficient nourishment to keep them alive.

"Ordinary prisoners receive no regular supply of food; but their relatives are allowed to provide for them: It often happens that long before a meal reaches the person for whom it is intended, a very large portion of it has been consumed by the rapacious and insatiable warders, and sometimes the prisoners are left with nothing whatever. At night the wretched creatures are driven like sheep into the stone huts, which are not provided with windows, and are consequently quite unventilated. Regardless of prayers and entreaties, they are pushed pell-mell into these living graves, and are generally so tightly packed that it is quite impossible to lie down. The weaker are trampled down by the stronger, and not infrequently the warder opens the door in the morning to find that some of the victims have succumbed to starvation and ill-usage in these crowded cells. It is a painful sight to see scores of half-suffocated individuals pouring out of these dens, bathed in perspiration, and utterly exhausted by the turmoil of the long and sleepless night. Once emerged they find the shade of the walls, and spend the remainder of the day in trying to recover from the effects of the previous night, and gain sufficient strength to undergo the horrors of that which is to follow."

The moral condition of the people is touched on in these words: "The attempted regeneration of the faith by the Mahdi, who disregarded the former religious teaching and customs, has resulted in a deterioration of morals, which, even at the best of times, were very lax in the Sudan. Far from the best supervision, they are left to their own personal interests and advantages, the people have made religion a mere profession; and this has now become their second nature, and has brought with it a condition of immorality which is almost indescribable. The majority of the inhabitants, unhappy and discontented with the existing state of affairs, and fearing that their personal freedom may become even more restricted than it is, seem to have determined to enjoy their life as much as they can, and, as there is practically no time for social life or spiritual intercourse, they seem to have resolved to make up for this want by indulging their passions for women to an abnormal extent. Their object is to obtain as many of these as possible, as well as concubines, and the Mahdi's tenets allow them the fullest scope in this direction. I know many men who, in the space of ten years, have been married forty or fifty times at least; and there are also many women who, during the same period, have had fifteen or twenty husbands, and, in their case, the law enjoins that between each divorce they must wait three months at least. As a rule, concubines, of whom a man may legally have as many as he likes, lead a most immoral and purely life in the same house as their master, unless they have children by him, in which case they can not be sold; but in the majority of cases they are bought with the object of being retained merely for a very short time, and subsequently sold again at a profit. This constant changing of hands leads to great moral deterioration. Their youth and beauty quickly fade; and, as a rule, they age prematurely, and

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then enter upon a life of hardship and moral degradation which it is almost impossible to conceive."

All trade is in a state of depression except the slave-trade. Much is told of the horrors of this traffic, and in the following paragraph the sufferings of the Abyssinian Christians taken captive in war are dealt upon:

"Of the thousands of Abyssinian Christians seized by Abu Anga, the majority were women and children; and under the cruel lash of the whip they were forced to march on foot the whole distance of several thousands of these wretched creatures into the small barges used for the transport of his troops, and despatched them to Omdurman. Hundreds died from suffocation and overcrowding on the journey; and, on the arrival of the remnant, the Khalifa appropriated most of the young men as recruits for his body-guard, while the women and young girls were sold by public auction, which lasted several days. Hungry, and in many cases naked, these unfortunate creatures lay huddled together in front of the Beit el Mat. For food, they were given an utterly inadequate quantity of uncooked durra. Hundreds fell ill, and for these poor wretches it was also impossible to find purchasers. Wearily they dragged their emaciated bodies to the river bank, where they died, and as nobody would take the trouble to bury them, the corpses were pushed into the river and swept away."

Mahmoud Ahmed, who, it will be recalled, was captured last April at Atbara and lost most of his army there, was interviewed at Cairo the other day by the editor of a little French journal published in that city. Mahmoud is a near relative of the Khalifa Abdullahi. On being asked what chance he thought the Egyptians had of regaining Khartoum, he said, turning to Slatin Pasha: "You wait till you get to Khartoum. There annihilation awaits the Anglo-Egyptian force, else there is no longer faith among the dervishes. My uncle has declared Omdurman to be the sacred city of the Mahdi; who holds Khartoum holds Khartoum." But, said Slatin, meekly, "I am a good Mussulman and yet the inevitable happened, and the inevitable will happen in the case of your uncle, the Khalifa." The dervishes did fight with fanatical courage, but they were not able to stand before the modern rapid-fire machine-guns. The Arabs threw themselves in fierce charges upon various points of the British formation, but the Maxims heaved horrible lanes through their ranks, and the deadly volley fire of the British and Egyptian battalions annihilated them in the act of charging.

FIFTY YEARS A PHYSICIAN.

Dr. Charles L. DeMarny, of Montreal, has been a physician for the past 50 years. He has been much suffering in that time, and has done much to alleviate it. This is his opinion of Abbey's Effervescent Salt: "I have given Abbey's Effervescent Salt a very thorough trial among the inmates of the House of the Sisters of Providence, where I am resident physician, and it is particularly useful in cases of Flatulency, Headache and Chronic Constipation, and am using it now in a case of Rheumatism. I have tested Abbey's Effervescent Salt in a great number of cases, and have always found the results perfectly satisfactory."

"I have no hesitations in recommending Abbey's Effervescent Salt as a thoroughly reliable preparation. I may add that I use Abbey's Effervescent Salt myself every day, and have found it more beneficial in my own case than any similar thing I have ever tried."

Further comment is superfluous. The proprietors of Abbey's Effervescent Salt claim that its daily use will keep you in good health. Your druggist will supply you at 60 cents a large bottle. Trial size, 25 cents.

THE WHEEL.

As Per Original Plan. To the Sporting Editor: The kindly spirit which prompted Mr. C. H. Gibbons, official referee of the C. W. A., to suggest that a Blue Ribbon meet be held here, instead of the two days meet arranged for in connection with the fair, is appreciated, but both our fair and our bicycle meet are to proceed the same as if no fire had occurred. The advertised programme and prize card we expect to stick to.

On behalf of the committee. J. G. SCOTT, Chairman. New Westminster, Sept. 24, 1898.

BASKET BALL.

Y. M. C. A. Special Meeting. The Y.M.C.A. basketballers are to have an important special meeting this evening at 8 o'clock to make arrangements for a practice hall and take other necessary steps towards getting down to work. Immediately after the meeting the Swifts will be re-organized for the season.

Seasonable. — Fine Fall

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VICTORIA BUILDING SOCIETY

The 67th drawing for an appropriation in connection with the above has been held at Sir William Wallace Society Hall, Broad street, opposite View, on Friday, 20th September, 1898, at 8 p.m. See that your shares are in good standing. By order, A. ST. G. FLINT.

MRS. CHUDLEY Will resume her Dancing Classes at the Sir William Wallace Rooms, 26½ Broad St.

On Saturday afternoon the 1st Oct. next, and every succeeding Saturday, from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. Private address, 2 Oswego St., cor. of Belleville St., James Bay, Victoria.

Corporation of the City of Victoria.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Saturday, the 12 day of October, at the City Pound, situate on Chambers street, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, I shall sell by public auction the following animals, viz.: One roan heifer, part Jersey, about 10 months old; also one dark heifer, light muzzle, three parts Jersey. Unless the said animals are redeemed and the pound charges paid at or before the time of sale, I, F. CURRIAN, Pound Keeper, Victoria, B. C., Sept. 22, 1898.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. Arthur Gordon Smith has this day been admitted as a partner in the firms of Tupper, Peters & Potts, Victoria, B. C., and Tupper, Peters & Gilmore, Vancouver, B. C., baristers and solicitors. The business of the firm will be carried on at Victoria, B. C., Vancouver, B. C., and Dawson, N. W. T., as follows: Tupper, Peters & Potts, Victoria, B. C.; Tupper, Peters & Gilmore, Vancouver, B. C.; G. Smith, Dawson, N. W. T. Dated at Victoria, B. C., 18th Sept., 1898. TUPPER, PETERS & POTTS. TUPPER, PETERS & GILMORE.

Look at these!



Money saving prices for you in buying your furniture from us, especially for the man who tells for his dollars as much as we do. Our line has never been more complete, nor with greater range from high to low prices. Also just arrived from Manufacturers in England over 8,000 yards of Carpet in endless variety in designs and colors. Call and convince yourself.

THE B.C. FURNITURE CO.

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From Milwaukee. The finest Beer the world ever produced, on draught at the Bank Exchange.

The coolest, cleanest and cheapest Restaurant in the city. Never closes.

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One Cent One Word One Issue

28 Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

better than the old reliable
"T. & B." Packed in suitable
waterproof packages.

100 doz. latest hats, Stiff

Boys' Norfolk and double-breasted suits with extra pants from \$1.50 per suit upwards. B. Williams & Co.

ROYAL
BAKING
POWDER
Absolutely Pure

CLOSE ON A MILLION.

Steamer Danube Back From St. Michael With Many Men and much Gold.

Rough Weather Encountered on Both the Upward and Downward Trip.

Of the late boats to arrive from St. Michael, the steamer Danube, briefly referred to yesterday morning, was the richest, she having on board more men who have made money in Canada's big mining district, than any of the other recent arrivals. Of course these men did not bring all they made out with them, for, like all who have made a big stake, they still have confidence in the country and have re-invested their earnings.

Purser Bishop estimates that there was \$850,000 in dust and drafts among the 180 men on board. Most of this was held by a few, but the others had sums ranging from a few hundred to ten thousand dollars. Major Morgan, for example, who cleared up \$200,000 last winter, is said to have brought out \$50,000; Mr. F. L. Kilpatrick, a partner of Jos. Ladue, brought down a large sum, as did also Mr. William Bateman, of the Oak Lake company, who last February took in several large loads of provisions and liquors, besides having a lot shipped in by the way of St. Michael. The other members of the company are coming out by the up-river route. Mr. John G. Cameron, formerly of the Colonist hotel, and Mr. Frank, formerly foreman of the Victoria rice mills, both of whom took in cattle, came down and are well satisfied with their experiences. They will return almost immediately to work claims that they have acquired. Another Victorian, who has nothing to complain of is Mr. Robert Sinclair, of James Bay, who drove a handsome cab before he caught the gold fever. He was one of the fortunate late arrivals who secured a claim on French hill, and in which he sold for \$40,000. Mr. Hannah, another Victorian, is also put down in the list of "done wells."

Perhaps, however, there was not a man on the boat who could better afford to be pleased than Capt. John Irving, manager of the Canadian Pacific Navigation company. In the first place he established himself as one of the most popular and competent navigators on the river and secondly he had the best boat on the Yukon, the latter fact of course having to be credited to Mr. Alexander Watson, the designer of the Yukoner, under whose direction she was built, and the engineer and ship carpenter, who did the work. As mentioned yesterday, she made the fastest trip on record from St. Michael to Dawson and return, covering the distance in thirty days, including a stop of nine days at Dawson. Captain Irving was unable to secure pilots on the down trip and although he had been on the river but once, he made the trip through the flats from Circle City to Fort Yukon, without once touching the bars, despite the fact that he went to the assistance of the boats that were stuck. The Yukoner was crowded with 275 passengers from Dawson. On top of all this success he sold the Yukoner just before leaving St. Michael to Pat Galvin, the Klondike millionaire. The price was between forty and fifty thousand dollars, which is considered big. Galvin, however, had to have the Yukoner, as he had a lot of goods at St. Michael and she was the only available boat that stood any chance of reaching Dawson—and the chances are none too good even with her. The water was very low in the river when the Yukoner came down and Captain Irving says not half of the 76 river boats, which he passed will reach Dawson. Some of them were already on sand bars with prospects of spending the long winter there. The Governor Pingree and the Lowe, the American steamers, which have on board the winter's supplies for the Canadian forces, were met 500 miles above St. Michael late in August. Both were stranded and to make matters worse, the Lowe had a broken wheel.

The Danube encountered very rough weather on the up trip, occupying three days in making the trip to the North end of the Island. The wind blew with hurricane force. On the down trip she also had very bad weather, getting a touch of the storm which H. M. S. Amphion reported. There were very few people at St. Michael when she left but seven steamers were expected and all loaded with passengers. The British Columbia and Portland were waiting for them, and the Roanoke was also expected from the South. The Bertha left Dutch Harbor a few hours ahead of the Danube for San Francisco with a full load of passengers and the steamer schooner Fulton left two days after her.

At Dutch Harbor the officers of the Danube, heard of the seizure of the sealing schooner Otto and it was reported that the San Diego had also been seized but this could not be confirmed. As the two schooners belong to the same concern, the Victoria Sealing company, the report probably arose through confusion.

REMEDY FOR SORE THROAT.

At this season of the year, when the weather is so changeable, many people are susceptible to taking cold, and the throat becomes sore. This is just where Griffith's Mangle Lintiment comes in. Apply it to the throat and chest when going to bed, and the cold and sore throat will be removed by morning. All druggists, 25 cents.

Carter's Little Liver Pills if they will positively cure it? People who have used them speak frankly of their worth. They are small and easy to take.

Letters to the Editor

WHICH ARE WE TO BELIEVE?

Sir—There are in circulation a number of leaflets published in the liquor-dealing interest, showing by figures that, under prohibition, drunkenness, crime and the consumption of liquors increase. On the other hand, the temperance people publish leaflets showing by figures that drunkenness and crime decrease under prohibition. The facility of figures to prove opposite sides of a question becomes thus strikingly apparent, and the voter is excusable if he finds himself perplexed.

To get at a fair judgment it will be well to examine the sources of this campaign literature. It may be assumed for courtesy sake that both parties are animated by a humane desire for the betterment of mankind. Both profess abhorrence of drunkenness and a wish to eliminate the evils of drink; but it is evident that one party or the other has its judgment biased.

In an ordinary political campaign many considerations are involved. The "outs" want to get in. The salaries and government patronage are worth striving for and every man's business is more or less affected by the policy of the country. Patriotism influences the voter, of course, but it benefits his own business usually seems to him the patriotic cause. And this is right, for where the majority rules, the advantage of the majority ought to be the policy of the state.

The temperance people have no money at stake on this issue. They are not in the business of furnishing water or other necessities. No government offices hang on this vote. Yet they are devoting money, time and talent to their cause. The advantages they are seeking are humane and moral. They wish to save their children and their neighbors from the demoralization of drink. Their arguments are addressed to the generous and noble feelings.

Their business is struggling for their pockets. However sincere their belief that prohibition will not promote temperance, it is yet obvious that their business profits bias their judgments. The arguments on which they appear to rely are addressed to the selfish instincts. Their craft is in danger and they would hardly be human beings if this did not influence their opinions. They tell us that there are invested 15 to 25 million dollars in the liquor business. Now, according to the report of the Royal Commission on the liquor traffic for 1890-1, there are paid \$39,879,854 for liquor in Canada every year. If that be so then the liquor dealers investment returns 100 to 200 per cent. per annum. A bonanza like that is enough to bias any man's judgment. One who owns a business so profitable finds it hard to think it demoralizing. I do not say that the saloon keeper would publish what he believes to be false, but I do say that he will give ready credence and circulation to any statement which help a business so exceedingly profitable to him.

The temperance people may be mistaken—all men are liable to err—but their motives are pure and patriotic. Can money greed affects their judgment. Can the same thing be said for the liquor dealers?

When then the liquor men's circulars tell me that Maine, Vermont and Kansas are being ruined commercially and morally by prohibition I do not feel bound to accept their statements. I set against them the fact that those states continue their prohibitory laws and are increasingly energetic in enforcing them.

That prohibition has been tried in some places and then given up, as in Ontario under the Scott act, looks bad for prohibition, but how comes it that Ontario is now eager to get prohibition again? Does not this show that all other methods are useless which set forth that through the loss of revenue from liquor prohibition will involve direct taxation at \$2 a head for the inhabitants of Canada. This may alarm some men. It does not alarm me. I can save more than that by doing without liquor. A good many men of my acquaintance can save it ten times over. If the suggested tax is a burden to anybody it is such to total abstainers, and to no others, and so far as I can see total abstainers are not worrying over it. For myself I pay \$2 a head a very cheap price to pay for the exemption of my boys from temptation.

ALBION.

Will be found an excellent remedy for sick headache. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Thousands of letters from people who have used them prove this fact. Try them.

It Was a Fake.—It's a little late in the day, but as Capt. John Irving has only returned to civilization, it is his first chance of correcting a false statement that was made about him away back on July 13. The San Francisco bull of that date stated that the story of a Spanish privateer lying in wait to seize upon United States steamers running from the Klondike was started by Capt. Irving. The motive was laid to a desire to injure the A. C. Co. and the North American T. & C. Co., American concerns. Capt. Irving not only gives the Call's yarn an emphatic denial, but states that Mr. Louis Slope, of the Alaska Commercial Co. is one of his best friends, and instead of doing anything to injure that gentleman, Capt. Irving would go a long way to show him a favor.

His Luck Changed.—A story, exemplifying the ups and downs of a miner's life, has just come out from Dawson with the crowd of recent arrivals. Nannimoto is the leading actor. He secured a claim on one of the new creeks, built himself a cabin and commenced work on his shaft. Day after day he continued at work without any assistance. His stock of provisions was getting very low, and his shaft was down over 40 feet, but still he did not strike the pay dirt. Even when his provisions were exhausted, however, he continued at work, being assisted by "French Pete," one of the fortunate claim owners. The miner was about to give up, when he struck good-looking gravel, and testing it, found that it went \$8. From that on he took out from \$5 to \$75 to the pan, the claim turning out one of the best in the district.

The Cold in Klondike.—It's a long way to the Klondike, where the air is full of freeze. Where the sun is full of 'skeeters as a kitten is of fleas. You're a winner if you strike it, but if you don't, you're stuck in the Klondike, the toughest kind of luck. And it's well that to remember, ere you start out on the trail. That when you're broke in Klondike, why You can't Walk Back.

MISERY ON THE TRAIL

Travellers Overland From Edmonton to Klondike in Really Desperate Position.

Unable to Get Through or Get Back Before Winter Closes Them In.

Provincial Government Take Action With Respect to Hardships on Ashcroft Trail.

Again yesterday the members of the provincial executive had under consideration the question of sending relief to the men stranded on the Ashcroft trail to the Klondike, and they decided to send word to the government agent at Telegraph creek to render such assistance as he considers necessary, and to the manager of the Hudson's Bay company's store at Hazelton to supply any men in need with provisions. Hon. Mr. Cotton, in an interview, stated that the government had been informed by officials, just down from Glenora, that the reports were exaggerated. Men who have been over the route, however, say that it is quite possible for such a condition to exist, there being immense stretches of marsh land, over which loaded animals could not travel, and where no feed is to be obtained.

While the appeals for the despatch of relief for the deluded prospectors reported to be starving on the trails from Ashcroft and Edmonton are met with the answer that this, that and the other source of official information fails to give any intimation of so serious a condition of affairs, evidence accumulates from other sources that a terrible condition of affairs has existed for months. For instance, Mr. J. C. Frawley, a gentleman now at the Dominion hotel, who has just returned from Cassiar, states his own personal experience. He travelled with the answer to the question of the trail, and he found several companions, penetrated to McNamee creek, an affluent of Dease river, to a point at 60 degrees latitude and 130 degrees longitude. Frawley, a little to justify their search in that country, and turned their steps homeward. Upon reaching Sylvester's Landing, on the Dease river, they found three men with thirteen horses busily engaged in cutting hay and storing it for the winter, they having decided to winter at that place. Upon entering into conversation with the leader, Mr. Frawley found to his surprise that the fanciful tales that were told him by his old friend Dr. John P. Bennett, of Halifax, N. S., who last March started in to Dawson, via the route indicated in the foregoing, were true. Frawley, a graduate of Rush College, and had ample funds at his disposal to properly equip the expedition. He took a large stock of supplies, and carried thirteen pack horses for the purpose of carrying them on to the Klondike. At his friend's request the doctor hurriedly wrote out the following synopsis of the trip.

Sylvester Landing, Sept. 5, 1893. I have just arrived here, en route to the Klondike, over the Edmonton route, and I must say that it is the most infernal swindle that ever was placed in front of the public. I left March 1st, and have been travelling ever since with a pack of fools, and a pack of fools, and a pack of fools. The press advertised the Edmonton route as the poor man's route, but I fall to see it. In the first place, fourteen hundred miles from Edmonton to Sylvester's Landing by the trail, and remember, you cannot go North from Peace river, without coming this way. The trail is only one man ever made it, Cayuse Graham, and he told me himself it was simply awful. But leaving that aside, and returning to the point, in taking in two years' provisions, which he must do, needs at least ten horses, as no horse can make the trip over the trail, and carry over 150 pounds, and the majority of the horses carrying that weight are knocked out long before they get this distance. The mounted police left Edmonton in September 1897, and arrived here in August, after buying a new outfit of horses and goods at Fort Graham, the others having died, a few being shot to feed the wolves. The trip will cost the government a nice little sum, and it is to be hoped that the press will do all in its power to let the public know that the Edmonton route is impracticable. I will now give you the relative distances from Edmonton to Sylvester. First, Edmonton to Fort Graham, 300 miles; Fort Graham to Sylvester's Landing, 400 miles; and Mr. Walker, of Walker creek farm, tells me it is fully 300 miles from here to Fort Graham, and I think you will find to the gold in the country, suffice it to say that the best bars on the renowned Peace river pay at the most one dollar a day, and Indians and four men who have been there say that the river never did pay. Several parties tried to make a grubstake on the Edmonton route, but failed, and they nearly all went back sad, but wiser men.

I met several miners at Fort Graham who had just got back from a prospecting trip on the Klondike and it branches, but could find nothing that would last a month, and pay 50 dollars a day. I met a man, Son of a gun, it is believed, would pay about \$5 a day, but as flour is \$10 a sack, one would be a long time getting back. The man who discovered the gold in the country, suffice it to say that the best bars on the renowned Peace river pay at the most one dollar a day, and Indians and four men who have been there say that the river never did pay. Several parties tried to make a grubstake on the Edmonton route, but failed, and they nearly all went back sad, but wiser men.

THE ASHCROFT TRAIL.

One of the papers that boomed this trail as a route to the Klondike this morning, in its report of the dispatch of Dr. Frawley, states that parties going in over that route to the Klondike are in a desperate condition, and an appeal is made to the provincial and federal governments to send

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Are features peculiar to Hood's Pills. Small in size, tasteless, efficient, thorough. As one man said: "You never know you have taken a pill till it is all over." Zec. C. I. Hood & Co., Proprietors, Lowell, Mass. The only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

out a relief expedition. The Colonist may be in possession of special information in regard to parties on the Ashcroft trail, and we should not like to say anything that would place the slightest obstacle in the way of their relief being provided, if the circumstances warrant it. Yesterday's mail brought to us a letter from our own correspondent, Mr. C. Brown, who is travelling overland into the Yukon district. This letter is dated August 20th, at the summit of the Cascade, the trail's last concluding paragraph reads as follows:

"On the 20th August we crossed the summit. It was raining hard and we were drenched to the skin, still our hearts were light, for the roadmen had told us that the longest and hardest part of the trail was behind us. The trail behind is certainly bad, and, at the time we went over it, impracticable for heavy loads."

"As our readers know, Mr. Brown has sent in several letters from different points on the trail since he started from Hazelton. His letters have made a reputation of the Curtis disaster, and misfortunes that have overtaken inexperienced parties, but he has not reported anything of the serious nature hinted at in the Colonist's article. Mr. Brown states in his first letter—which will appear in full in an issue of the Standard—that he is looking forward to a quick trip down to Glenora. We fancy that if he had learned of any cases of destitution he would have reported them; and, as a matter of fact, that Mr. Brown only recently left here on this trip, so that he has had every opportunity of ascertaining the true condition of affairs on the trail."

STORYTELLERS.

One morning a gentleman called upon Douglas Jerrold to solicit a subscription on behalf of a mutual friend in want of money. "Well," said Jerrold, "how much does Smith want this time?" "Why, just four and two pence, I think, but him straight." "Very well," answered Jerrold, "put me down for one of the laughters this time."

Hismarek, who once defined universal suffrage as the government of a house by its nursery, had unkindly thought for the common people. Some one observed in his presence: "You can make a mob any thing by paying a few men among them a groschen, and then the shouting begins. Yes, but you need not waste your groschen," demurred the premier.

A Scripture examination was being held recently in an English school, the lesson Elijah offering up a sacrifice on Mt. Carmel. As the children looked like good scholars, the inspector gave them a question, saying: "Now, you have told me that Elijah put the bullock on the altar. Why did he put water round the altar?" The children looked amazed, except one little boy, who stood up and said: "Please, sir, to make the gravy."

A reader who seems to have enjoyed our storyette relative to the Polish Jew who had "never been arrested before," recalls another. Two Russian Jews who had concluded to take a bath, went to a bath-house, where they were given tubs in the same apartment. They had finished their ablutions, and were rubbing themselves dry, when one of them, looking into the tub, exclaimed: "Vy, Isaac, your water is dirtier as mine." "Vell," responded Isaac, "I vas t'ree years older as you are."

Several years ago a colored preacher in Des Moines started a weekly paper. It had not been running long, when the concern which was doing his printing refused to let him have any more paper until he produced the cash. This information came to the "revelation" in the middle of the week and he was obliged to quit out at the time his funds had taken. However, he soon found his tongue and pleaded with the manager of the printing office to "Jes" wait till Sunday, when he lambs comes up and gets sheened."

In the latest biography of Lady Blessington, by Mrs. George J. Blessington—the author relates an anecdote to the effect that when the Blessingtons were contemplating the purchase and renovation of a ruined villa in Italy called "Il Paradiso," Lord Byron accompanied them upon a tour of inspection. He tore a leaf from his pocket-book and wrote and dictated to Lady Blessington the following lines: "Beneath Blessington's eyes the reclaimed Should be free as the former from Evil, But if the new Evil, For an apple should grove, What mortal would scruple to pass the hands of Marguerite Powers, Lady Blessington's niece, and at her death came into the possession of her eldest son, Mr. Charles Alan Henderson, whose husband a few years ago retired from the office of British consul at Boston. Mrs. Henderson is now in America, still preserves the paper, together with many of Lady Blessington's letters and papers. Mr. Henderson's son is a practicing lawyer in San Francisco.

The captain of a vessel which was bringing to America in the fall of 1798 a mysterious passenger, who had come aboard at Hamburg, watched the latter so closely that at last the passenger said one day: "Sir, this is not the first occasion upon which I have observed the attentive scrutiny you bestow upon me. May I inquire the reason?" "Sir," responded the captain, "you took passage on my ship as Daniel I did in Alexandria, and I tell me then, what you believe me to be?" At this question Captain Ewing admitted, hesitated, and finally blurted out: "Vell, to be honest, I think you are a gambler. You've well-nigh ruined yourself at home and are now coming to fleece the fools you'll find on shore." The passenger smiled broadly, the next minute he turned grave again, lowered his voice and replied: "Captain, as you have studied me during this voyage, so I have studied you. I have come to the conclusion that you are a man to be trusted. I am Louis Philippe d'Orleans, eldest son of King Louis Philippe d'Orleans who was slain by the guillotine on the 7th of November, almost three years ago."

A man's health is the rope by which he climbs to success. If he can keep his health, he will go on to success. Yet his health is the best thing he has, more than anything else. It is easier to keep health than to regain it. When a man feels himself running down, when he realizes a loss of vitality and energy, he must call a halt. The strands of his rope are parting rapidly. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has helped thousands of men in just this condition. It makes strength, it purges the blood, it forces out impurities and kills germs. It doesn't make any difference what name you call your trouble by—dyspepsia, kidney disease, rheumatism, consumption, skin disease—the "Golden Medical Discovery" will cure it absolutely. None of these diseases can retain hold on the body when it is full of rich, pure blood. Send 31 one-cent stamps to cover cost of mailing only, and receive free a copy of Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser. Address: World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Fanny Crosby, the blind evangelist and hymn-writer, though 78 years old, is still conducting religious services in various parts of the United States, and a great quantity of magazine articles and verse.

The Marquis of Normanby has converted his ancestral English home into a school for boys, himself taking the position of principal. He charges \$2,000 a year for his pupils, among whom are a number of young peers and other heirs to English titles.

The Earl of Seaford, whose marriage to Miss Townsend, the daughter of a New Zealand village doctor, is just announced, is a New Zealand farmer in a sumptuous house and has never been in England. Although he is the chief of the great Scottish clans of Colquhoun, Grant and Ogilvie, he is a Scotchman, and leads a most hard-working life, absolutely declining to receive assistance from his relatives in England.

....READ THIS....

Are you shipping freight to Dawson? If so, you can save a handsome profit on your shipment by taking a scow or barge from Lake Bennett down the river. For example—Ten tons from Victoria to Dawson, at current rates, costs 24 cents per pound, or \$4,800; connections are uncertain, and consequent delays to be contended with.

Ten tons from Victoria to Lake Bennett costs nine cents per pound, or \$1,800. From Bennett to Dawson, by barge or scow, three cents per pound, or \$600; total, \$2,400, or a saving to the shipper of \$2,400 on a small transaction. No delays.

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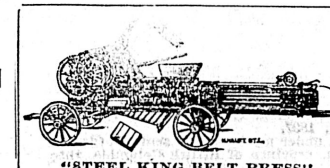


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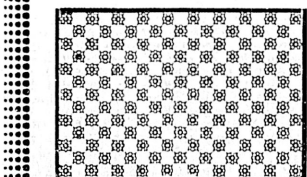
These presses are simple, durable and powerful, and are of the most modern and improved construction. The Steel King will bale 14 to 18 tons, and the Steel Beauty 10 to 12 tons per hour, and so that 10 tons will go easily into an ordinary box-car. Call and examine them, or send for circular to

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Victoria Water Works.

Notice is hereby given that from and after the first day of October next all water rates and rents will be due and payable at the City Hall on the last day of each month. If paid within 15 days of becoming due a discount will be allowed, except in the case of meter rates, which are net. If not so paid the water may be shut off without notice.

JAS. L. RAYMUR, Water Commissioner. City Hall, August 30, 1898.

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Storage Department. 100,000 sq. feet of Storage. Bonded, Ordinary, Cold. Storage. Negotiable Warehouse Receipt Issued. Advances Made.

MRS Edward Dickinson

Will resume her Saturday afternoon Dancing Classes for Children Commencing Saturday afternoon, October 8th, at the A.W.W. Hall, 1111, 1113, 1115, 1117, 1119, 1121, 1123, 1125, 1127, 1129, 1131, 1133, 1135, 1137, 1139, 1141, 1143, 1145, 1147, 1149, 1151, 1153, 1155, 1157, 1159, 1161, 1163, 1165, 1167, 1169, 1171, 1173, 1175, 1177, 1179, 1181, 1183, 1185, 1187, 1189, 1191, 1193, 1195, 1197, 1199, 1201, 1203, 1205, 1207, 1209, 1211, 1213, 1215, 1217, 1219, 1221, 1223, 1225, 1227, 1229, 1231, 1233, 1235, 1237, 1239, 1241, 1243, 1245, 1247, 1249, 1251, 1253, 1255, 1257, 1259, 1261, 1263, 1265, 1267, 1269, 1271, 1273, 1275, 1277, 1279, 1281, 1283, 1285, 1287, 1289, 1291, 1293, 1295, 1297, 1299, 1301, 1303, 1305, 1307, 1309, 1311, 1313, 1315, 1317, 1319, 1321, 1323, 1325, 1327, 1329, 1331, 1333, 1335, 1337, 1339, 1341, 1343, 1345, 1347, 1349, 1351, 1353, 1355, 1357, 1359, 1361, 1363, 1365, 1367, 1369, 1371, 1373, 1375, 1377, 1379, 1381, 1383, 1385, 1387, 1389, 1391, 1393, 1395, 1397, 1399, 1401, 1403, 1405, 1407, 1409, 1411, 1413, 1415, 1417, 1419, 1421, 1423, 1425, 1427, 1429, 1431, 1433, 1435, 1437, 1439, 1441, 1443, 1445, 1447, 1449, 1451, 1453, 1455, 1457, 1459, 1461, 1463, 1465, 1467, 1469, 1471, 1473, 1475, 1477, 1479, 1481, 1483, 1485, 1487, 1489, 1491, 1493, 1495, 1497, 1499, 1501, 1503, 1505, 1507, 1509, 1511, 1513, 1515, 1517, 1519, 1521, 1523, 1525, 1527, 1529, 1531, 1533, 1535, 1537, 1539, 1541, 1543, 1545, 1547, 1549, 1551, 1553, 1555, 1557, 1559, 1561, 1563, 1565, 1567, 1569, 1571, 1573, 1575, 1577, 1579, 1581, 1583, 1585, 1587, 1589, 1591, 1593, 1595, 1597, 1599, 1601, 1603, 1605, 1607, 1609, 1611, 1613, 1615, 1617, 1619, 1621, 1623, 1625, 1627, 1629, 1631, 1633, 1635, 1637, 1639, 164